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President Upset, Carter Triumphs In North Carolina

RALEIGH, N.C., March 24 (AP)—President Ford and Jimmy Carter triumphed over George Wallace yesterday in the North Carolina presidential primary.

The victory here by Mr. Carter, a former Georgia governor, is his first after five consecutive primary losses and suggested that he would remain in the race. The triumph can be expected to help replenish his campaign treasury and to lift his spirits.

It was the first time since 1952 that an incumbent president actively seeking nomination had been defeated in a primary election. In the New Hampshire primary 24 years ago, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee defeated

President Harry Truman in the Democratic primary.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson lost to Eugene McCarthy in Wisconsin, but Mr. Johnson had withdrawn from the race.

The Republican voters of North Carolina are very conservative. Thus Mr. Ford remains the favorite in most of the primaries still to come and the heavy favorite to win the nomination.

"There have been some Wednesday mornings that have been happier," Mr. Ford told 95 Texas Republican party workers today in the White House Rose Garden.

Mr. Carter's triumph was the former Georgia governor's third in three weeks over Gov. Wallace, whose campaign is barely surviving. And Mr. Carter was the first Democratic primary victor of the year to win a majority of the vote, with 54 per cent.

Mr. Reagan carried nearly all of the state's big counties, where suburban Republicans are staunchly conservative. Only in the mountains, where the Republicans are more moderate, did the President manage to win.

Mr. Reagan won 52 per cent of the vote to Mr. Ford's 46 per cent. After campaigning in La Crosse, Wis., Mr. Reagan returned to California last night without claiming victory in the North Carolina primary.

Only a short while after (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



FAREWELL—Supporters of Isabel Peron waving as helicopter carrying deposed President takes off from the roof of Casa Rosada following the military take-over.

Bloodless Coup No Surprise

Mrs. Peron Is Toppled By Argentina Military

BUENOS AIRES, March 24 (AP)—The armed forces overthrew President Isabel Peron early today, flew her under arrest to the interior of the country and immediately began sweeping away Peronist and leftist political organizations.

Troops stormed Communist party headquarters, three blocks from the National Congress building, and arrested three persons, one apparently wounded by gunfire, party sources said.

The new military rulers suspended all political activity in the country. One of their first acts was to freeze the charity fund from which Mrs. Peron was accused of writing personal checks.

The coup came just after midnight, smoothly and without bloodshed. It had been expected for some time.

A number of other arrests were known to have been made, but few details were given. In early communiqués, the new government said former presidential secretary Julio Gonzalez and other deposed officials were under arrest and charged with criminal acts.

There were no details on the whereabouts of Mrs. Peron, the widow and successor of Juan Peron. A terse statement in the predawn hours said only that she had been taken under custody to a site in the provinces and that her personal security was guaranteed.



Isabel Peron at news conference earlier this month.

next president is appointed by the armed forces "in due time."

Other members of the junta are the navy commander, Adm. Emilio Massera, and the air force chief, Gen. Orlando Agosti. The three men announced an eight-man cabinet made up of four army generals, two navy ad-

mirals and two air force brigadiers.

The new foreign minister is Rear Adm. Antonio Vessio, until recently the military attaché of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

A junta statement said Argentina would align itself "within

the Western and Christian world." It added that it would welcome and promote foreign investment, paralyzed under the Perons.

The swearing-in ceremony at the army's huge Libertador building was attended by all generals, admirals and brigadiers on active duty.

The junta officially announced the dismissal of Mrs. Peron, national and provincial congressmen, elected municipal administrations and members of the supreme court. Political activity was ordered suspended.

Citizens Unarmed

Reaction was generally relaxed and, in many cases, almost indifferent, as Argentines went about business as usual. Armed soldiers watched street corners, and banks and public offices were closed.

Today's coup means all but two of South America's 10 major countries are under military control. Citizens now govern only in Venezuela and Colombia and in two small nations on the Caribbean coast freed from colonial control within the past decade—Suriname and Guyana.

The most recent previous military take-over in South America was in Chile in 1973.

The junta accused Mrs. Peron's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

RESULTS

North Carolina

REPUBLICANS

Reagan 161,448 (52%)
Ford 88,924 (46%)
No preference 3,245 (1%)

DEMOCRATS

Carter 351,859 (54%)
Wallace 269,897 (35%)
Jackson 25,636 (4%)
No preference 22,585 (4%)
Udall 14,132 (2%)
Harris 6,136 (1%)
Bentsen 1,794 (0%)

For First Time in Public at UN

U.S. Assails Israeli Settlements on West Bank

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 24 (AP)—The United States declared at the Security Council yesterday that Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories damage the chances for peace in the Middle East.

In the first public U.S. attack on the Israeli practice of establishing Jewish settlements in the Jordanian West Bank, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Desert, the new U.S. ambassador, William

Scranton, charged that "unilateral acts such as civilian population transfers have been taken which serve to inflame emotions on both sides."

He indicated that the United States would support a resolution by the council demanding that Israel put an end to actions that change the status quo in the territories.

U.S. officials expected the Scranton statement to upset the

Israeli. Washington has in the past indicated privately to Israel its opposition to the establishment of settlements in the occupied areas, but it never has made this position public.

The statement came on the second day of the council debate on demonstrations by Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The meeting was called by Pakistan and Libya on the initiative of the Palestine Liberation Orga-

nization. The Arabs were preparing a resolution condemning "destruction of holy places" in Jerusalem, expropriation of Arab lands, the establishment of settlements and other measures designed to change the status of Jerusalem and other occupied territories.

Mr. Scranton defended Israeli actions in the holy places—in particular the Israeli Supreme Court decision to continue a ban on prayers by Jews at Moslem holy sites in Jerusalem.

He reiterated past U.S. public opposition to measures taken by Israel to alter the status of Jerusalem and annex it to Israel.

Citing the Geneva convention involving the protection of civilians in time of war, to which both Israel and the Arab nations are signatories, he said that measures to uproot Arab residents, import citizens of the

Arab boy slain in riot is buried. Page 2.

occupying state and otherwise alter the status of the territory constituted violations of that convention. The United States, he said, considered that all such actions must be disregarded in negotiations of a peace agreement under Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which would end the occupation and restore peace.

Mr. Scranton stated that demonstrations such as the recent ones must be expected so long as the occupation continues, regrettable though they may be.

In Israel, a leading newspaper declared that the United States had openly taken its place on the Arab side with yesterday's speech by Mr. Scranton. The independent daily Maariv said that the U.S. delegate to the UN had created "an open conflict between the United States and Israel."

"Henceforth, the United States no longer fulfills the function of a mediator between Jews and Arabs, but sides openly with the Arabs," Maariv editorialized.

A government source said: "These remarks are likely to create a crisis in our relations with Washington."

Fulbright Warning

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Former Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas feels that Israel "cannot survive as an independent country if it doesn't make a political settlement" with the Arabs and that the United States "will not forever drain its military and economic resources" to support Israel.

In an interview with the bimonthly magazine Skeptic, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that Israel "cannot withstand the growing power of the Arab world."

"And I don't think the United States will forever continue to drain its military and economic resources in the way we have for the last few years," he said.

African Summit May Decide War or Peace for Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 24 (Reuters)—Leaders of four African countries held summit talks here today that could decide whether black Africa declares all-out war on white-ruled Rhodesia or pursues efforts to reach a peaceful settlement in the rebel British colony.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel of Mozambique met at the Zambian leader's country lodge about 10 miles from the center of Lusaka.

A presidential spokesman said the session would be a long one and could go on until the early hours of tomorrow.

Leaders of the two rival factions of Rhodesia's African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo, were in Lusaka. They did not attend the opening session of the summit but were expected to be called in later.

Nkomo Files In

Mr. Nkomo, who last week announced the breakdown of three months of talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith on Rhodesia's future, flew in from Bulawayo by executive jet.

At the Lusaka airport, he assailed Britain's latest proposals for a settlement of the Rhodesia problem.

He told reporters, "We wanted Britain to be forthright. She has to play her role and not crawl to Smith. She is still the administering power of the colony."

Mr. Nkomo described British Foreign Minister James Callaghan's four-point plan for Rhodesia, involving transfer of power to the black majority within two years, as "too apologetic."

"Britain and Rhodesia," he said, "must now accept the consequences resulting from an intensified guerrilla war."

He described Mr. Smith as a racist who should not be trusted and who could be reformed only by force.

Asked whether he was prepared to reunite his ANC faction with that of Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Nkomo said vehemently, "There is only one ANC, and it is elected by the people inside Rhodesia."

Mr. Nkomo is based inside

Rhodesia. Bishop Muzorewa has been in self-exile in Zambia and Mozambique for several months.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, government sources said Rhodesia's white minority government will fight any invasion by black nationalist guerrillas.

"We are not going to surrender to a guerrilla invasion in the next year or so," a government source said.

"Rhodesian Army commanders are confident that the guerrilla threat, whatever its proportions, can be contained."

To Coordinate French Parties

Chirac Named as Head of Majority

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tonight named Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as leader of the presidential majority in an attempt to stop a rebellion that has been developing against the government and its reforms.

Giving his first political talk to the nation in almost four months, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing

said on television that, despite recent setbacks, there was no question of abandoning the government's reforms, as both left and right have been urging. "The nation that chooses immobility," he said, "signs its own death warrant."

The designation of Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, as leader of the majority was an unexpected move. Until now, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been trying to reduce Gaullist strength and balance the majority among Gaullists, centrists and his own Independent Republican party.

The President's designation of Mr. Chirac will give the Prime Minister authority over the non-Gaullist parties of the majority. This authority is expected to extend outside the government and into the party mechanisms, a situation that did not exist before.

The rebellion under way in recent weeks, however, contributed to the move. The setback in the national (country) elections and loss of enthusiasm for various reform projects apparently led to the conclusion that Mr. Chirac was the only hope to keep the reforms alive and the majority from disintegrating.

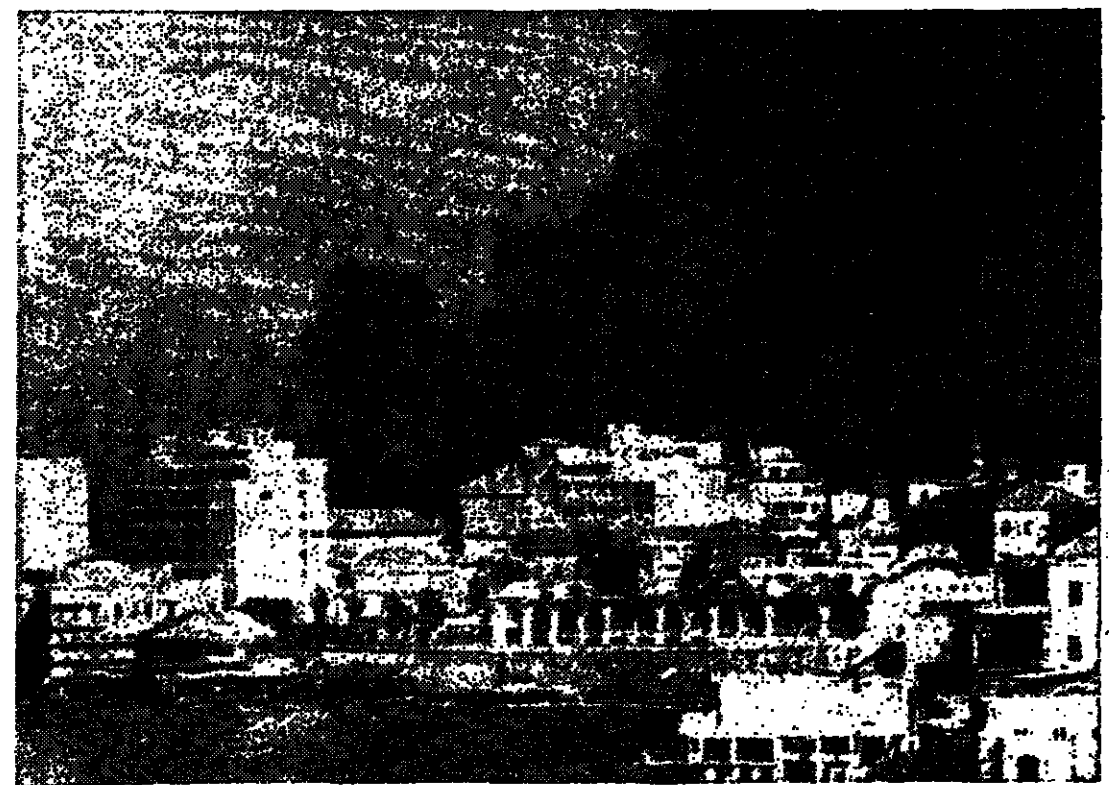
The anti-Giscard mood had sharpened noticeably in recent days and gave tonight's telecast a near-crisis atmosphere. Several Gaullists spoke out this week, including former Prime Minister Michel Debré, who called for formation of a "crisis cabinet" to save France from disaster.

The left has mounted its own campaign against the President with the war of strikes that Georges Séguy, head of the Communist-led union, the Confédération Générale du Travail called today the beginning of a "serious social crisis." A railroad strike continued for a second week and electrical and gas workers set a walkout for April 7.

The new role for Mr. Chirac is meant to put an end to speculation that an institutional crisis between the President and Prime Minister was developing, and that Mr. Chirac would soon be replaced by a centrist prime minister.

Former Gaullist party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti wrote this week that Mr. Chirac faced a choice of defending Gaullist policy—which would lead to a government crisis—or defending Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policy, which, he said, would "lead to a crisis of the regime."

Mr. Chirac's designation means (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



BEIRUT BURNING—Smoke rises from fires in port district during heavy fighting.

As Battling Continues in Beirut

Franjeh May Seek Foreign Intervention

BEIRUT, March 24 (UPI)—Rival militia and army units battled for control of Beirut and strategic sectors of Mount Lebanon today amid reports that President Suleiman Franjeh planned to seek foreign military intervention to keep the battle from coming closer to his beleaguered palace.

Fierce artillery, tank and corner-to-corner machine-gun duels in Beirut and its suburbs killed more than 300 persons and wounded 800 in the last 24 hours. This represented one of the highest daily tolls of the 11-month civil war.

"Too Busy"

An attempt by Syrian negotiators to arrange a truce fell through when leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt refused to meet with them, saying this. He was "too busy" directing the fighting in the Mount Lebanon region.

"There is no Syrian solution," Mr. Jumblatt said. "There is only our solution."

He spent the day reviewing troops in his stronghold of Aley, eight miles southeast of Beirut, and four miles southeast of Baabda, where Mr. Franjeh held out against the leftist advance toward his hillside palace.

A combined force of Mr. Jumblatt's troops and rebel army units from Lt. Ahmed Khallab's Lebanese Arab Army laid siege to Beit Mery and Brummana, two loyalist positions a few miles northeast of Baabda, and claimed to have taken Beit Mery last night. Communications with the area were cut and the reports could not be immediately confirmed.

The Baabda Palace came under artillery fire from leftist positions near Beirut airport during the night and returned the fire. Shells fell near the Palestinian refugee camp of Borge Barajul, near the airport and on leftist-controlled western Beirut for the third consecutive day.

A column of black smoke

hundreds of feet high, rose from fires racing through the warehouses of Beirut port, turning the sky over the city a dark gray despite bright sunshine.

The heaviest fighting still raged around the city's shell-pocked and fire-gutted hotel district, where leftist forces and rebel troops pushed past the crumbling Holiday Inn, captured Monday, and attacked the Christian Phalangists in the Hilton and Normandie Hotels with rocket and artillery fire.

Fire swept through the deserted, bullet-riddled Vatican diplomatic mission opposite the Holiday Inn. Rebel troops opened up with anti-aircraft guns at a helicopter flying along the western coast, forcing a Middle East Airlines plane flying nearby to swerve out to sea to avoid the line of fire.

Several newspapers, including one with close ties to Mr. Franjeh, reported that the President (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery

Won Key Battle at El Alamein

Field Marshal Montgomery Is Dead at 88

LONDON, England, March 24 (UPI)—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, 88, Britain's leading military commander during World War II and one of the last surviving top commanders of the war against Hitler, died today. The cause of death was not announced.

Gen. Montgomery's victory over the Germans and Italians at El Alamein in northern Egypt in November, 1942, was one of the decisive battles of history. Before it, Germany had not lost a major battle in World War II. After it, the tide turned. The victory owed much to the stubbornness of the general, who forced his subordinates, superiors and the enemy to fight the battle his way.

The enormous self-assurance of Gen. Montgomery—he later became a field marshal and a viscount—communicated itself to his countrymen when that was exactly what they needed. But it also permeated his extensive postwar writings and irritated many of his wartime colleagues.

His memoirs, published in 1958, were critical of his allies and of many of his brother officers. After calling his former superior, Gen. of the Army Dwight Eisenhower, "a remarkable and most lovable man," he wrote:

"He had never seen a shot fired in war till the landings in North Africa and he never commanded troops in battle. I would not class him as a great soldier. He might have become one if he had ever had the experience of exercising direct command of a division, corps and army—which unfortunately did not come his way."

Some of those whom Lord Montgomery criticized pointed out that his victory at El Alamein and certain other successes, were won over foes greatly inferior in manpower and material. All this created a considerable row, for Lord Montgomery had many strong and loyal supporters. In his 50s during World War II, Lord Montgomery was a slightly built, wiry man, dour and somewhat eccentric. He neither smoked nor drank and had a mania for physical fitness. At the time of the desert fighting in Africa, the men of his Eighth Army saw him in swirls of dust, waving to them from command cars or (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Liberal Faction Wins Close Vote

Italy's Ruling Party Re-Elects Chief

ROME, March 24 (UPI).—Italy's divided ruling party today narrowly elected a liberal leader to seek a coalition with the Socialists and consultations with the powerful Communist opposition.

The 738 congress delegates re-elected party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini by 885,500 votes to

331,500 for hard-liner Arnaldo Forlani. Each delegate cast the number of votes equal to the number of his party constituents. Politicians said the closeness of the vote in the 13th Christian Democratic party congress meant that Mr. Zaccagnini and his ally, Premier Aldo Moro, may have to water down their liberal policies.

They said Mr. Moro and Mr. Zaccagnini may have to compromise with anti-Communist hardliners to stay in power until national elections next year.

In separate voting for the National Council, the party's governing body between congresses, a pro-Zaccagnini ticket headed by Mr. Moro won 890,700 votes and 62 council seats. Two pro-Forlani tickets won a total of 823,000 votes and 58 seats.

Exploitation Feared

"I really hope he (Mr. Zaccagnini) will prove a man whom no one will be able to exploit for a worn-out (conservative) policy," Communist Directorate member Giancarlo Pajetta said.

Fabrizio Cicchitto of the Socialist Directorate said: "The Zaccagnini leadership seems to be heavily conditioned politically and numerically by the opposing bloc."

The pre-dawn vote at the Rome Sports Palace was held at the end of a stormy congress that lasted six days instead of the scheduled four. In its closing hours, rival factions traded insults and some punches, a man tried to hit Mr. Zaccagnini with a knotted handkerchief and a thunderstorm caused a brief blackout.

Relations between the government and the Communist party, the largest such party in the West, have been Italy's No. 1 issue since regional elections last year in which the Communists came within 2 percentage points of the long dominant Christian Democrats.

Took Over in July

Mr. Zaccagnini, 68, a pediatrician with a reputation for liberalism, took the reins of the party from conservative Amintore Fanfani last July as the result of a poor showing in the election.

Mr. Moro, 59, has headed a weak minority government since the Socialists, listing a bigger role for the Communists among their demands, withdrew support from his previous coalition cabinet on Jan. 7.

President Ford and other U.S. officials have repeatedly warned that the United States would "reassess" its attitude toward Italy if the Communists got a share of power.

Laborites Near End of Balloting On First Round

LONDON, March 24 (UPI).—The battle for Prime Minister Harold Wilson's job as Labor party leader and Britain's government chief swung into its closing stage today, with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, 64, favored to win but perhaps only after two weeks of balloting.

Political informants said supporters of Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, 55, a right-winger, were becoming pessimistic about his chances. Supporters of Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, 58, a moderate, asserted his handwagon was beginning to roll.

But newspapers remained convinced that the fight would narrow to a two-way contest between Mr. Callaghan and Employment Secretary Michael Foot, 62, a left-winger.

First-round balloting of the 317 Labor members of Parliament began Monday and results were to be announced tomorrow evening.

50 Nobel Winners Ask Russia to Free Doctor

PARIS, March 24 (Reuters).—Fifty Nobel Prize winners today appealed for the release of Jewish Doctor Mikhail Shtern, imprisoned for eight years in the Soviet Union on charges of taking bribes and malpractice.

The prize winners, in an appeal published in the independent daily newspaper Le Monde, said "Dr. Mikhail Shtern, who devoted his life to relieving human suffering, is being slowly assassinated in a hard-labor camp."



Gen. Orlando Agosti



Adm. Emilio Massera



Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla

Videla Had Resisted Pressures in Argentina

New Leaders Were Hesitant About Coup

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, March 24 (UPI).—Argentina's new military rulers hesitated long and delicately before taking power. In private and public statements, military men have been making it clear for at least a year that they would step in only when the country's economic and political situation appeared to be desperate.

In deciding that that point had come, they maintained contact in recent weeks with virtually all sectors in the complex Argentine power structure, winning their private go-ahead before moving. Meanwhile, as Radical party leader Ricardo Balbin put it in a televised speech a week ago, "they buried their dead and spoke of the national institutions. I have never seen anything like them."

Although rumors of a coup have been detailed for months as to include outlines of various possible new cabinets, it is now clear that the actual decision to move was made sometime in late December or early January, shortly after an abortive air force uprising.

Defers to Videla

Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, 50, a stern, gaunt figure of unquestioned if colorless honesty, apparently was convinced by that uprising to abandon his long-held opposition to taking power. Considered a moderate conservative politically and a tough professional soldier, he was sworn in last Aug. 29 as army commander against the preferences of President Isabel Peron. He had led the faction that resisted coup pressures from other generals and lower level officials.

Adm. Emilio Massera, 51, head of the navy and the most personable of the three-man junta,

had been reported willing for months to move in, but sworn to support any decision Gen. Videla made. Brig. Gen. Orlando Agosti, formerly air force chief and now in the embassy in Washington, and Ottawa, became head of the air force after the abortive December rising by his predecessor. He too agreed to follow Gen. Videla's lead.

The view of Gen. Videla's group, one of at least three army splinters, was that the country's economic crisis and lack of political direction could still be remedied by constitutional methods. A coup, this faction argued, would convert Mrs. Peron into an other exiled martyr. Her economic mismanagement would only begin really to be felt after she had gone, and the military would be blamed. Alleged corruption and criminal charges against her would be less believable if brought by the armed forces, Gen. Videla and his men argued, just as charges against Juan Peron were not believed by most of his loyal followers after the army coup in 1955.

The other army groups made the point that no matter how long they waited these same dangers would still exist and therefore an early coup would be better in order to salvage as much of the situation as possible. There is no disagreement that the situation is serious. There is friction over how best to deal with it, however.

Anti-Leftist Drive

An all-out campaign to eradicate leftist guerrillas is certain. Terrorist bombings reached to army headquarters itself this month, killing one person and injuring 39 in a parking lot blast. At least 2,000 persons have died in extremist violence from the right and the left since Mrs.

Peron took office on her husband's death in July, 1974. Gen. Videla's aides have insisted, however, that the anti-guerrilla campaign will not lead to a Pinochet-style rule here. A Pinochet-style rule, they say, would be a highly repressive regime—the opposite of what the new rulers are, it is said, determined to restore Argentina's international image, not make it worse.

According to documents that have been circulating within army command circles for a month, the long-range key to ending Argentina's terrifying inflation is stimulated investment, tax reform, a reduction in the public payroll and an end to corruption and inefficiency in state-run institutions.

At the moment, however, inflation is running at more than 350 per cent annually, and chronic shortages, strikes, slowdowns and black marketeering have all but destroyed public confidence in the market system. The crucial question is the degree of force the armed forces are likely to feel is necessary to hold down wages, the traditional method of dealing with inflation and one that is widely believed in here.

The army is certain to drop the Peronist commitment to full employment while speaking out against the national mythology of an endlessly productive and wealthy countryside. Distribution of the bounty of Argentina's fertile pampas was the cornerstone of Peronism from its beginnings under Juan Peron 30 years ago. Only last June, when the first hard economic measures were proposed, did working people begin to move away from Mrs. Peron. The army waited until the abandonment was all but complete.

Anonymous Phone Calls

U.S. Diplomats in Moscow Get Warnings on Incidents in N.Y.

By Peter Osnes

MOSCOW, March 24 (UPI).—A substantial number of U.S. diplomats in Moscow today reported receiving anonymous telephone calls last night and early this morning from Russians protesting harassment of Soviet representatives in New York.

Senior U.S. officials said they were preparing a report on the incident, the first of its kind in years, and refused to comment. But other sources said the calls, which numbered at least two dozen, apparently carried the same brief message: "Implying that unless the harassment in New York ceased there might be retaliation here."

The calls, sources said, described themselves as "concerned Soviet citizens" who in Russian and seemed to be reading.

In recent weeks, U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel has been summoned three times to the Soviet Foreign Ministry to receive angry protests over "rude provocations and hostile actions" aimed at Soviet personnel and facilities in New York. The complaints followed a resurgence of demonstrations by militant Jewish groups near Soviet offices, the explosion of a bomb at the Aeroflot office and the firing of shots at a Soviet diplomatic residence.

"Outrages" Demanded

Moscow demanded that the "outrages" be halted and accused the United States of not taking sufficiently broad security measures.

In the era of improved Soviet-U.S. relations that began in 1972, U.S. diplomats have not been subjected to any overt harassment—although all Americans have remained under intensive Soviet surveillance.

As recently as January, 1971, however, in response to Jewish demonstrations in New York, the Russians issued a formal warning to the U.S. government that no guarantee could be made for the safety of U.S. offices and staff here. That was followed by a series of minor incidents, primarily involving such things as shouting and throwing stones at U.S. consular buildings. At the time, the retaliation was considered a sign of strained U.S.-Soviet relations.

The revival now of apparently organized pressure on Americans here is doubtless related in part to the violence in New York which seems genuinely to infuriate the Russians. "If someone start-

ed firing bullets at a U.S. building in Moscow, can you imagine the noise that would be made in Washington?" a Soviet official observed yesterday.

Ties Chillers

But it is also likely that the telephone calls would not have been made if the situation in New York had been less tense. "The harassment in New York has been a real challenge to the U.S.-Soviet relationship," a Soviet official said.

U.S. diplomats have detected a new restraint in their regular dealings with Soviet officials and embassy staff. "There is a new sensitivity in the bureaucracy over the implications of the Ford and Carter administrations' hardened attitude toward on defense."

Officials say that access to their Soviet counterparts has been reduced somewhat. Fewer high-ranking Russians are showing up for U.S. functions, and problems have cropped up on several routine visa matters. The change is evidently pronounced enough to be taken seriously in Moscow, assessing the present state of the relationship.

Contacts Continue

But the difference is still only one of degree, diplomats report, and contacts continue to be maintained.

A U.S.-Soviet delegation held a "very cooperative" talks this week on co-operating the testing of Soviet satellite facilities. A U.S.-Soviet symposium on heart performance was held in Moscow last week. Several experimental heart operations this month under a 1975 agreement. And on Monday, deputy trade minister showed up at the U.S. commercial office for a Sears, Roebuck seminar on merchandise.

There were also daily meetings for Soviet-U.S. technical experts also negotiating a limitation on peaceful nuclear testing to accompany a curb on underground testing that was originally to go into effect next week, but will probably be delayed. Those talks, officials report, are in their "final stages."

Arab Boy Slain by an Israeli, Buried on West Bank at Night

JERUSALEM, March 24 (UPI).—Villagers of the Abu Dis community today buried a 19-year-old Arab boy slain by an Israeli soldier.

Witnesses said that about 100 mourners attended the graveside Muslim service for Ali Hassan Asana as dozens of Israeli troops and police stood watch.

Occupation authorities drove out all newsmen from the village to take place at 1 a.m. The ceremony lasted one hour.

The witnesses said that two police cars brought the body from the Hadassah Hospital straight to the cemetery, adjoining the village mosque.

First Night Burial

"It was the first time in our history that we had a nighttime burial," one of the village elders said.

Islamic laws require that the dead be buried as soon as possible. Abu Dis was reported quiet following the funeral.

"We are all very sad," the elder said.

After night fall, the military police in the Bethlehem district attributed the presence of a dozen foreign correspondents to the delay and ordered the reporters to leave.

Residents urged them to stay, but Lt. Col. Shabtai Tal threatened to use force unless they left on their own.

"I have closed this village to everyone except the people who have been here," he said.

Troops manned a roadblock waiting the town off from the

Former President Camille Chamoun requested and obtained a contingent of U.S. Marines during Lebanon's last civil war in 1958.

In what observers saw as a highly significant development, the Syrian-controlled, anti-Syrian group for the first time openly accused Mr. Jumblat of sabotaging the Syrian solution and warned that it was ready to move against him in Aleppo.

"Jumblat wants to rekindle the fire of sedition and to sabotage the Syrian initiative. To fight Christians now when they are seeking peace will only drive them to seek outside intervention or partition, which we will not allow," the Syrian statement said.

rest of the occupied West Bank, where hostile incidents were reported at Hebron, Anata and Beit Safafa.

The boy died Monday after six days of intensive care following a 4-1/2-hour operation to remove a bullet from his skull.

He was the first fatality in two months of rioting against the Israeli occupation.

Arab Boycott Called Factor In 1973 War

CAIRO, March 24 (UPI).—Mohammed Mahgoub, chairman of the Arab Boycott Office, today called the two-decade-old economic blacklist aimed at Israel "one of the most important strategic factors in the 1973 Middle East war."

In remarks opening the official biannual conference in Alexandria, Mr. Mahgoub said that "large number" of U.S. and British companies complying with Arab-boycott regulations indicated the boycott's continued strength.

"The boycott has been one of the most important strategic factors in the Middle East war," he said.

He said the boycott had helped to inflict a defeat on Israel at the hands of its victorious forces in Egypt and Jordan, with support of forces from Arab states. Mr. Mahgoub also said the boycott had helped to bring about the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The blacklist was set up to discourage "foreign" companies from doing business with Israel, he said, "of the kind that bolster the Israeli economy or military strength."

Stallings Issued

The office rules on which companies should be allowed to do business with Arab countries. Mr. Mahgoub said that, despite anti-boycott laws and official policies against business discrimination in the West, many companies have been joining the boycott.

Since June of last year, he said, 253 foreign companies have been dropped from the list or have applied for removal.

Mr. Mahgoub said officials at this conference would consider the cases of about 90 companies—either for removal or inclusion. Under Boycott Office policy, names of the firms are kept secret.

There are an estimated 2,000 companies on the current list.

Wisconsin Storm Aid

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—President Ford today declared a federal day of mourning for the victims of a severe storm that killed six people and caused \$100 million in property damage in Wisconsin this month.

The president's act of federal mourning is a gesture of sympathy for the victims.

Chirac Named Majority Head

(Continued from Page 1)

that for the first time under the Fifth Republic, a single party leader becomes leader of all the parties in the majority.

The President's move caught his own Independent Republican party by surprise. An interview by EL party leader Roger Chirac published in Le Figaro today, which spoke of the impossibility of such a move, was deleted from late editions of the newspaper.

Speaking of his planned reforms, particularly the capital-gains tax and a limited form of worker participation in industrial decision-making, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the bills would soon go to the parliament. Though making no direct mention of the government's support of direct elections to the European Parliament, which the Gaullists opposed last week, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that, "We are trying to organize Europe."

He hinted that the European Economic Community, minus chiefs of government, who will meet in Luxembourg next week to take action on the European Parliament question, might run into troubles.

As he has done before, he compared France to West Germany and said that French labor and business should avoid conflicts that could halt the economic recovery now getting under way. "Which of our neighbors," he asked, "have the highest standard of living—those with violent labor conflicts or those with moderation and fair compromise? We should think about that."

Plays Down Float

He played down the withdrawal of the French franc from the European float this month. He said the franc was now floating, "with order and stability."

The attacks on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that developed this month, on both the right and left, were not only against his reformism but against the man himself.

His style of life, his clothes, his remoteness, his skiing trips, his small seclusive Elysée staff, all have been condemned in the French press this month.

In apparent reaction, the President tonight was dressed in a dark suit and tie and did not once smile.

'We Mean It,' Ford Says in Cuba Warning

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—President Ford today met with a group of senators and understood U.S. warnings against Cuban military activity abroad. A participant said afterward that "contingency plans" are being drawn up.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who attended Mr. Ford's meeting with the bipartisan Senate group, said the President underscored the warnings to Cuba by declaring: "We mean it." Sen. Stone said Mr. Ford spoke "in a very convincing tone of voice."

Asked if an invasion of Cuba was ruled out, Sen. Stone replied: "All of the options that would fit the offense are being studied." Sen. Stone, reporting his feeling that this was "not a bluff," said: "There is no question there are contingency plans being drawn and reviewed at this point."

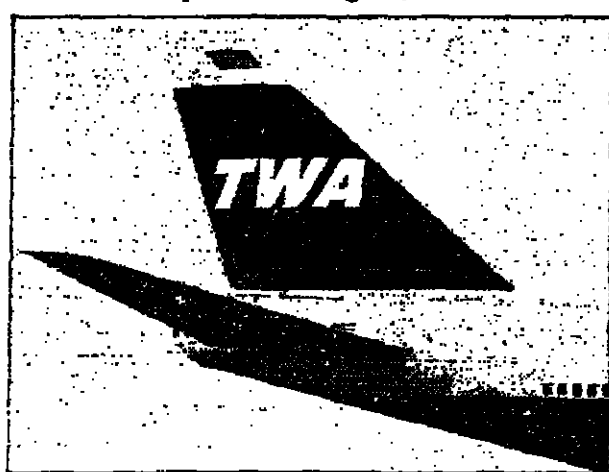
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MORNING CHEER—Armed soldier exchanges smiles with women walking on way to work yesterday in Buenos Aires. Hours earlier military took over the government.

Argentine Military Deposes Mrs. Peron

(Continued from Page 1)

government of immorality and incompetence, it said Argentina was faced with "a tremendous power vacuum threatening to sink it in disintegration and anarchy."

Several shots were fired as troops took over the headquarters of the Peronist metalworkers' union, and there was token resistance by some Peronist diehards. But generally things were peaceful as troops moved swiftly to strategic positions behind tanks and machine guns.

The formal take-over during the night was preceded by several days of troop movements. The junta announced there was absolute calm throughout the country.

The military returned to power after three years of civilian rule

when Juan Peron's widow, who succeeded to the presidency when he died in July, 1974, was unable to quell political terrorism, reverse the worsening of the economy, check the world's worst rate of inflation—423 per cent for the last 13 months—or unify the divided Peronist movement.

Possessing neither the charisma of Peron's second wife, the late Eva Duarte Peron, nor executive, political or governmental ability, Mrs. Peron demonstrated that her chief qualification for office was her husband's name.

Since last summer she had resisted demands for her resignation. But yesterday, accompanied by an aide carrying two large suitcases, she went from her suburban residence to the government house and conferred for nearly 13 hours with Cabinet

ministers and officials of the Peronist Justicialist party.

Shortly before 1 a.m., a helicopter took her and her suitcases to the downtown Buenos Aires airport, which had been closed to traffic for hours. Military sources said a jet flew her under guard to El Mesador.

The junta, in its second broadcast communique, announced that the state of siege imposed 16 months ago remained in force. It prohibited all public gatherings and the publication of "alarmist news" and warned workers they would be punished if they did not report for work.

Heavy Security

Navigation was banned on all rivers, the police set up roadblocks on all highways leading out of Buenos Aires and guards were stationed at all ports and airports, in apparent preparation for an intensified campaign against the political terrorism by both leftists and rightists which has resulted in an estimated 1,700 deaths since Mrs. Peron became President.

A military government may be able to reduce the level of violence in the country. But the poor performance of the military regimes that ruled during much of the 18 years between Peron's overthrow in 1955 and his return made it doubtful that Gen. Videla and his colleagues could solve the grave economic situation at the heart of Argentina's troubles.

3. Your sister's laughter

(A good reason to call home.)

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July 1976

Senate Votes \$6.4 Billion in Foreign Aid

\$4 Billion Earmarked For Mideast Assistance

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Senate passed a \$6.4-billion foreign aid appropriation bill yesterday for the 15 months ending Sept. 30. The \$2-31 vote sent the measure to a conference with the House, which approved a \$5.4-billion total on March 8.

The bill provides funding for economic and military assistance and military credit sales. The Ford administration asked \$6.3 billion.

About \$4 billion in the Senate bill is for assistance to Middle East countries in support of the Israel-Egypt disengagement agreement in the Sinai desert last September.

Israel is to receive the largest share, totaling \$2.8 billion, including \$850 million for the July 1-Sept. 30 transitional quarter, which the administration did not request.

Middle East funding also includes \$933.7 million for Egypt, \$245 million for Jordan and \$110 million for Syria.

Ford Lead Followed

The House had followed the administration lead in not including the 25-per-cent pro-rata allowance for the transitional quarter, which provides an extra \$50 million in military assistance requested by Israel.

The items will be subject to adjustment in House-Senate conference. Last year, Congress passed and President Ford signed a \$3.7-billion foreign aid appropriation measure.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, told the Senate the subcommittee was not convinced that Israel's present military strength was sufficient to justify suspension of the U.S. military aid program during the three-month interim period to the start of the new federal fiscal year on Oct. 1.

A 25-per-cent interim quarter allowance in security-supporting assistance for Egypt, Jordan and Syria was also allowed to preserve balance, Sen. Inouye said.

The Senate modified a House provision denying foreign aid to nations more than a year in arrears on debt owed the United States. The modification would allow three months for debtor nations to take steps to arrange payment, including renegotiation.

Sexist Seminar

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (AP)—The Philadelphia High School women's collective will sponsor a discussion next month on "sexism in the public schools." The discussion is open to girls only.



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STILL IN RACE—Ronald Reagan and wife, Nancy, campaigning in Wisconsin Tuesday.

Ford Upset by Reagan; Carter Is Victorious

(Continued from Page 1)

turns began being tallied in the primary. Mr. Reagan announced he would cancel his campaign appearances next week to prepare and deliver a nationally televised address.

The speech, for which Mr. Reagan will buy network time, evidently will be an attempt to broaden the audience for his sharp criticism of President Ford's

policies and to raise campaign contributions. Franklyn Nofsinger, a spokesman, said Mr. Reagan departed without claiming victory because the former governor "just feels he would rather wait."

Eastern Counties Late returns showed Mr. Carter winning every congressional district, from Cape Hatteras to the Smokies. Even in the most

deeply conservative eastern rural counties, where Gov. Wallace piled up huge majorities in winning the 1972 presidential primary here, Mr. Carter ran strongly.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose name was on the Democratic ballot but who did not actively campaign, was far behind with 4 per cent of the vote.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas trailed in that order.

Mr. Carter swept the black vote, winning 533 votes to Gov. Wallace's 3 in one predominantly black Durham precinct. It was a bitter blow for the Alabamian, who even before the votes were tallied had decided to restructure his campaign, de-emphasizing the large rallies that have become a trademark.

View by Wallace

Although obviously dispirited by his weak showing, Gov. Wallace vowed at a news conference to move on to Wisconsin, the next state where he has mounted a campaign. Both Wisconsin and New York will hold primaries on April 6.

Sen. Jackson, a major contender in the New York and Wisconsin primaries, cut off his campaign here earlier this month in an attempt to avoid embarrassment.

He won only one delegate to the Democratic National Convention, as against 35 for Mr. Carter, 24 for Gov. Wallace and one uncommitted.

In North Carolina, delegates are allotted proportionally according to the popular vote for the candidates.

"Not Worried"

Rogers Morton, the White House political counselor, said in Washington: "We are not worried." He denied that the Ford campaign had been dealt a serious blow and predicted a first-ballot nomination of Mr. Ford at the Republican convention in August.

But the victory here suggests that Mr. Reagan may do well in such states as Texas and Nebraska, and it all but guarantees that he will keep up his tough criticism of Mr. Ford's foreign policies.

That, in turn, is likely to oblige Mr. Ford to keep a conservative slant to his own stance longer than he wants to.

Rangoon Says Arrests End Student Protest

BANGKOK, March 24 (AP)—Rangoon radio announced today that order had been restored following the arrest of three student leaders and the withdrawal of anti-government student demonstrators from a university building in the Burmese capital.

The anti-government demonstration flamed after virtually all universities and colleges in Burma were ordered closed, the official broadcast said.

In the same decade, the number of priests has remained steady at 58,000, the number of seminarians has dropped from 50,000 to 18,000, and the number of sisters from 180,000 to 125,000.

The report also said, in regard to the birth-control ruling, that "the decision-making structure of the Catholic Church in the United States is not responsive either to popular sentiment or to empirical evidence."

Women's Ordination Opposed

HOUSTON, March 24 (AP)—The Vatican's representative in the United States said yesterday that women will never be ordained priests in the Catholic Church.

Belgian Archbishop Jan Jansz, apostolic delegate to the United States, said the role of women in the church will be "equally important, though not the same" as that of men. The archbishop was here to attend the convention of the National Federation of Priests' Councils.

Want U.S. Agreement Changed

Japan's Socialists Urge Miki To Quit, Alleging Cover-Up

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—The opposition Japanese Socialist party today called for the resignation of Premier Takeo Miki's Cabinet, which it charged was trying to cover up the Lockheed payoff scandal.

The demand was made by party chairman Tomomi Naikata at a rally held today to demand that investigation of the Lockheed bribery case be pursued.

The Socialists and other opposition parties, including the Communists, the Komeito (Buddhist Clean Government) and Democratic Socialists, are angered by an agreement signed in Washington yesterday by U.S. and Japanese government authorities concerning the handling of investigation information on the Lockheed payoff.

The leaders of the opposition parties said that unless Mr. Miki renegotiated the agreement, they would boycott sessions of parliament at which the 1976 national budget is being discussed.

The session has been suspended for three weeks because of the scandal, which erupted last month when the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations reported that Lockheed paid high Japanese officials \$3 million in a campaign to promote the sale of its aircraft in Japan.

The opposition parties took exception to a requirement in the agreement that the names of Japanese officials allegedly involved in the scandal not be made public until their cases come up for prosecution.

In a separate Tokyo rally, about 6,000 persons representing labor unions and the opposition parties, also demanded a thorough investigation of the scandal.

A noisy leftist demonstration also took place around the house of rightist lobbyist Yoshio Kodama, the key figure in the Lockheed scandal. About 300 union members shouted through bullhorns: "Kodama, come out. Tell the truth!"

The demonstrators then handed a protest note to Mr. Kodama's secretary, who appeared briefly from the house, partly damaged by a suicide airplane attack yesterday.

The protest note, a demonstration, demanded that Mr. Kodama testify before an investigative committee in parliament and reveal to whom he channeled Lockheed funds.

Meanwhile, construction workers were repairing the damage done to the house by actor-pilot Mitsu-yasu Maeno, 29, in his kamikaze-style attack.

Mr. Kodama and others in the house at the time of the crash were not injured.

Dutch Need More Time

THE HAGUE, March 24 (UPI)—The commission investigating allegations that Prince Bernhard received more than \$1 million from Lockheed said today that it might need another two months to complete its work.

Solzhenitsyn Alleges the West Is Blind to Rising Red Power

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn tonight accused the West of blinding itself to growing Soviet strength and said that there now seemed little hope of avoiding global catastrophe.

In a radio talk for the British Broadcasting Corp., the exiled Russian writer reiterated the theme he expressed in a recent interview that the West was weakened and near to collapse.

He singled out Britain for special criticism. "For some 20 years, Britain's voice has not been heard on our planet," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

"His character has gone, its freshness has faded. Britain's position in the world today is of no significance than that of Romania or even Uganda," he said.

Inner Lucidity

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose comments were read by actor Richard Pascoe, said that Soviet society, "benumbed for half a century by lies," nevertheless found a certain inner lucidity that enabled it to perceive the real meaning of events.

By contrast, he went on, "societies with access to every kind of information suddenly plunge into lethargy, into a kind of mass blindness."

The Western process of self-deception was moving "10 times faster than Eastern progress to enlightenment," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, adding: "This is what almost robs mankind of any hope of avoiding a global catastrophe."

The Nobel Prize-winning author said that until he came to the West, "I could never have imagined to what an extreme degree the West actually desired to blind itself to the world situation."

West Does Nothing

Referring to growing Communist power, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said: "Every year, several more countries are seized and taken over as bridgeheads for the coming world war and the whole

negative information on the Lockheed payoff.

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Before going to Lanvin, you should know that it's not the kind of place you just breeze through. The atmosphere that will envelop you, to say nothing of the styles and fabrics you'll find there, will make you want to take your time. Wood paneling, a delightful bird-cage elevator in pure art deco style, carpeted silence...you'll leave the hustle and bustle of the Faubourg behind as you come through the door.

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An hour will go by and you'll suddenly realize that Monsieur Deschamps has just suggested exactly what you've always wanted to wear. For his art and profession consist of determining exactly what cut, fabrics and color combinations best suit your physique, your needs and your personality.

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It takes them nearly one hundred hours to produce a single suit, and fifteen hours to make a shirt. Everything is hand sewn after having been carefully cut



Armand Hammer

Hammer Given Probation, Fined For Illegal Funds

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP)—Oil magnate Armand Hammer was sentenced to a year's probation and fined \$3,000 yesterday for his part in making \$54,000 in illegal 1972 campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon.

The 71-year-old founder and board chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp. appeared in a wheelchair and told the court: "I greatly regret my actions."

For all of my life, I have tried to lead a useful life. I trust, in the time that may be left me, your honor will allow me to continue being a useful member of society."

U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Lydick could have sentenced the millionaire industrialist to three years in prison. However, Judge Lydick said that he was not imposing a prison term because of Hammer's age and health.

Hammer has been hospitalized since Jan. 20 for what his attorney called very serious heart disease that is progressive and irreversible. He was indicted by a federal grand jury last year on charges of making the secret contributions under fictitious names to the Nixon campaign.

Punjab State Passes Bill Limiting Births

NEW DELHI, March 24 (Reuters).—Parents who have a third child in the northern state of Punjab could face a fine of up to 2,000 rupees (about \$240) and a year's imprisonment under a bill passed by the state Cabinet today.

The Indian news agency Samachar said that under the bill parents would be liable to a further fine of 5,000 rupees and up to three years in jail for a fourth and subsequent births. The bill now has to be approved by the central government before it can become law.

150th SALT Session

GENEVA, March 24 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. teams met here yesterday for the 150th plenary session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

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Through exacting taste, a desire to simplify your life or to become one of the privileged few... sometimes all three. It depends on the individual.

G.L.



An address to remember...

Winston is taste.

Winston
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Won Key Battle at El Alamein

Field Marshal Montgomery, British War Hero, Dies at 88

(Continued from Page 1)

Sometimes he wore the "herb" of the Royal Tank Corps with two regimental badges pinned to it. Again he would appear in a big Australian campaign hat covered with badges. Usually he wore an old turtleneck sweater. To his men, and to a good part of the world, he became "Monty".

In his memoirs, Field Marshal Montgomery recalled that when he was at the front in France in World War I he never once saw the British commander in chief. It was his policy not to let this happen when he was in high command. Of his policy of dealing with troops he said, "Tell them the truth. Warn them. Excite their imaginations." As a colleague said, all this "made Monty the best known, if not the best liked, field commander since Wellington."

At his retirement in September, 1958, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein had completed 50 years of active duty. Since 1955, no British Army officer is known to have had a longer unbroken period of active duty.

After the war, Lord Montgomery roamed the world, giving interviews and writing press articles that were tried, the patience of the British Foreign Office.

In 1961, Lord Montgomery visited China and had two long interviews with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and saw Premier Zhou En-lai. His comments and writings later brought angry charges that he was spreading Communist propaganda.

Upon returning from South Africa in 1961, he said that its

Spain Opposition Divided on Ties With Communists

MADRID, March 24 (AP)—Spain's leading opposition parties met again today to try to form a united front against the government but a deadlock developed over joining forces with the illegal Communist party.

Political sources predicted the Communist-dominated Democratic Union and the Democratic Platform, the nation's largest center-left groups, might work out a temporary program but would not merge. Meetings between the two were scheduled to end tomorrow.

The government, meantime, granting division and possible fresh political unrest, invited the opposition, except for the Communist party, to participate in municipal elections next fall by using a proposed new law allowing political activity for the first time since the Civil War.

"It is the opposition now that has to assume its own responsibilities," Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne told a group of Spanish journalists yesterday. "A reform is better than any rupture. I hope the opposition will accept that and not abstain from elections."

French Said to Repel A Soviet Spy Vessel

BRIST, France, March 24 (Reuters)—Informed sources said today that a French Navy destroyer yesterday forced a Soviet spy ship to leave the area near Brest Harbor, where France's nuclear submarines are based.

French naval headquarters in Paris declined to comment on the incident. The sources in this Atlantic port described the vessel, whose name was not given, as a "signal intelligence" spy ship.

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policy of apartheid, or separatism of races, "looked good when you look at what is going on in the rest of Africa."

Bernard Law Montgomery, third son in a big family, was born Nov. 17, 1887, at Kennington, London, where his father, the Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, was vicar.

At 14, after what he later described as a childhood made unhappy by "a clash of wills between my mother and myself," he entered St. Paul's School in London. He entered the Royal Military College, now the Royal Military Academy, at Sandhurst in 1907.

Only the intervention of a cadet officer friend saved the future field marshal from being expelled by Sandhurst when, as he later wrote, "turning the raising of an unpopular cadet I set fire to the tail of his shirt as he was undressing; he got badly burned."

Served in India

After Sandhurst, 2d Lt. Montgomery was accepted by the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, whose cap badge he admired and whose mess bills were low. By World War I's outbreak, he was 26, had served in India and was a full lieutenant.

In the first battle of Ypres early in the war, Lt. Montgomery was shot through the chest. He survived only because one of his men was fatally shot and fell across him, protecting him from further bullets. The Distinguished Service Order was awarded to Lt. Montgomery for his leadership on that day.

During his service in many parts of the British Empire between wars, Col. Montgomery gained a reputation for being difficult. His efficiency reports bore such notations as: "Should attain high rank in the army. He can only fail to do so if a certain high-handedness which overtakes him becomes too pronounced."

At the beginning of World War II, Maj. Gen. Montgomery went to France in command of the 3d Division.

After the French-British setback in 1940, he got his outfit out through Dunkerque in such relatively good shape that the 3d Division was selected to receive reserve equipment, of which there existed in Britain at that time just enough for one division.

Predecessor Dies

In 1942, Lt. Gen. W. H. E. Gott was selected to command the Eighth Army in Egypt. He was killed in an airplane accident before he could assume his command and Lt. Gen. Montgomery was ordered to Cairo to fill the post.



ALLIES—Montgomery with Churchill and Eisenhower at a reunion in London in 1951.

He set about revivifying the Eighth Army, which he said he found with its "tail down." He chased officers and enlisted men around in violent physical exercise.

The British were in the course of a supply buildup to overwhelm Gen. Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps and the German knew that he had to halt the process. He attacked, and Gen. Montgomery defeated him, at Alamein. The stage was set for the battle of El Alamein.

On Oct. 23, 1942, after a strong air and artillery preparation, the British launched a night assault from their positions in front of El Alamein. By Nov. 7 they had broken through and the world rang with the news of the desert victory. Gen. Montgomery was made a full general and knighted.

The Eighth Army drove the Axis forces back from the gates of Egypt to Tripoli in 30 days. The Americans under Gen. Eisenhower landed in North Africa to attack from the opposite direction.

Gen. Montgomery thought that resources allocated to the landing should have been placed at his disposal. He criticized the conduct of operations under Gen. Eisenhower—unkindly in the opinion of Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand, Gen. Montgomery's chief of staff. This had little effect on Eisenhower but clearly irked Gen. Omar Bradley and Gen. George Patton, commanding in Algeria and Tunisia. The pattern was to be repeated in Europe.

Few laurels were gained by Gen. Montgomery or any other

Allied commander in the capture of Sicily or in the dull plodding through Italy. Gen. Montgomery bade farewell to his Eighth Army and went to England, where he exercised field command over the British and U.S. armed forces during the Allied landings in Normandy in 1944 and in the early stages of the fighting in France.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, Allied forces stormed across the Normandy beaches. Gen. Montgomery's British and Canadian forces were held near the landing places by the Germans longer than the U.S. forces were; a situation that Gen. Montgomery said had been planned by Allied strategists.

Later in the campaign Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. of the Army George Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff, rejected Gen. Montgomery's plan to strike directly for Germany's industrially essential Ruhr with 40 divisions operating on a relatively narrow front. This force presumably would have been commanded by Gen. Montgomery.

During the 1944-45 Battle of the Bulge in Belgium, Gen. Eisenhower found it advisable for tactical purposes to place part of Gen. Bradley's forces under Field Marshal Montgomery. When the German thrust failed, Field Marshal Montgomery held a press conference in which he gave the impression that he had come to the rescue of the foundering U.S. Army, and not a minute too soon.

In his memoirs, Gen. Eisenhower wrote: "This incident caused me more distress than any similar one in

the war. I doubt if Montgomery ever came to realize how deeply resentful some American commanders were."

In his war recollections, Gen. Bradley wrote: "Montgomery unfortunately could not resist the chance to treat our Yankee noses. Gen. Eisenhower held his tongue only by clenching his teeth."

After V-E Day, Field Marshal Montgomery was appointed to the senior British posts in the occupation of Germany. When Gen. Eisenhower was appointed commander of NATO forces, Field Marshal Montgomery became his chief deputy, a post that he held until 1953, when he retired.

Lord Montgomery augmented his retirement pay by lecturing and writing. He made his home at Isington Mill, Alton, Hampshire.

Time mellowed Lord Montgomery very little. His willingness to give an opinion extended also to the Vietnam war, which he considered unsound for the United States, and to the elected U.S. leader, "President Nixon is, of course, totally unfit to be commander in chief of the armed forces of the U.S.A." Lord Montgomery remarked in 1970. "His knowledge of the conduct of war is nil. It is unfortunate that the American Constitution gives him this appointment."

In 1937, when he was 39, Col. Montgomery married Mrs. Oswald A. Carver, widow of an army captain killed in World War I. One son, David, was born to them. Mrs. Montgomery died in 1937.

Obituaries

Dr. Carl Binger, 86, a U.S. Psychiatrist

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—Dr. Carl A.L. Binger, 86, a psychiatrist, died Monday at his home in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Binger was active in founding the American Psychosomatic Society, of which he was president in 1963-64. He was also editor in chief of its publication, Psychosomatic Medicine, from 1947 to 1962.

He was assistant professor of clinical medicine and later of clinical psychiatry during 1933 to 1947 at the Cornell University Medical School. From 1947 to 1954, he held the post of professor of clinical psychiatry. He became consultant in psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School and at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in 1954.

Before 1923, when he resigned from the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute here, Dr. Binger had become convinced that many outpatients who were generally treated for their complaints, according to the diagnosis, were not really being treated for their ailments.

This aroused his interest in psychiatry and he went abroad to study in London, Heidelberg and Zurich, where he studied under and consulted with Dr. Carl Jung.

On his return to the United States in 1923, he started to practice psychiatry here, and was a student in the inaugural class of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in 1931.

Rosemary Casey

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—Rosemary Casey, 70, whose 1950 play "The Velvet Glove" won the Christopher Award which is

given by a Catholic missionary organization, died Monday in Pittsburgh.

Miss Casey was also the author of "Late Love," staged on Broadway in 1953 with Ariane Francis, John Leder and Lucile Watson. Her other plays included "Love Is Not Important," "Glass Houses," "All the News," "Mary Goes to Sea," "Once an Actor" and "The Saint's Husband."

A Casey script, "Fools for Scandal," was filmed starring Carole Lombard.

Carl H. Schneider

DE SOTO, Kan., March 24 (AP).—Carl H. Schneider, 77, a German World War I flying ace credited with shooting down 17 planes while in the legendary Red Baron's squadron, died Monday at a nursing home here.

He emigrated to the United States in 1922 and worked for various aircraft manufacturers. He then was commissioned by the government to instruct members of the Taiwan Air Force and later became a government aeronautics investigator.

He described Baron Manfred

von Richthofen, known as the Red Baron, as a hunter. "I saw him fighting five planes at one time," he once said.

Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Broad

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Broad, 83, who pioneered modern armored warfare theory, died yesterday, the Times of London said today.

Sir Charles gave Britain the lead in armored warfare in the decade after World War I. He left the artillery for the Royal Tank Corps in 1924 and worked out methods of tank fighting for the Experimental Mechanized Force, the first of its kind in the world, which was based on Salisbury Plain in western England.

Prof. Hans Thirring

VIENNA, March 24 (UPI).—Prof. Hans Thirring, 88, former dean of philosophy at Vienna University, died Monday, his family announced today.

Sergei S. Smirnov

MOSCOW, March 24 (Reuters).—Sergei S. Smirnov, 61, a prominent Soviet writer on war themes and an exponent of the official method of socialist realism in literature, died Monday, Pravda reported today.

William V. Skall

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP).—William V. Skall, 78, who won the 1948 Academy Award in cinematography for the motion picture "Joan of Arc" died Monday after a long illness, a family spokesman said yesterday.

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un homme élégant connaît un bon faiseur.
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PHILIPS working on education and training



Too Forceful and Blunt

Anti-Teng Charges Suggest He Provoked Peking Conflict

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 24 (UPI)—The lengthy list of charges being made against Teng Hsiao-ping, China's senior Deputy Premier, indicates he apparently provoked the current conflict among Peking's leaders sometime last summer when he moved too forcefully and bluntly in promoting his own pragmatic policies.

Although the charges are obviously one-sided and may not all be true, analysts here believe they constitute a rare historical resource for reconstructing last year's events in Peking.

Fitted together with developments known to have occurred at the time, the charges suggest Mr. Teng may have acted in haste because he realized that his chief supporter, Premier Chou En-lai, was about to die of cancer.

The attacks on Mr. Teng, in wall posters and articles in the official press, all date the troubles to last July, August and September. In fact, Mr. Chou made his last appearance at a Peking hospital on Sept. 7. Shortly after his death, on Jan. 8, the anti-rightist campaign broke out in public.

Tough and Direct

The charges tend to confirm the previous picture of Mr. Teng as a tough, direct man, less diplomatic than Mr. Chou, who without the steady hand of his mentor may have blundered through lack of tact. Mr. Teng has been accused of walking out in the middle of a model revolutionary movie sponsored by Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's wife, after denouncing it as "ultra-leftist."

To analysts here, the most intriguing aspect of the charges is the close connection they portray between personality clashes and policy disputes in Peking's Politburo. While the attacks are couched in ideological terms, they often bear a very personal and *ad hominem* tone.

Mr. Teng is accused of trying to undo, or "reverse the verdict," of the radical reforms of the Cultural Revolution, which included Miss Chiang's model dramas, an

EEC Aide Stresses

Environmental Goals

BRUSSELS, March 24 (AP)—A member of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission said today that economic difficulties should not be allowed to jeopardize efforts to protect the environment.

Carlo Scarpas-Mugnosca, the commissioner in charge of environmental and industrial problems, made the statement while introducing the commission's program for measures related to the purification of surface and underground waters, the purification of air and the abatement of excessive noise.

8. Your good news.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



A MAN AND HIS SEAL—Karsten Schmidt, a keeper at the Frankfurt Zoo, seems to be fond of his charge, King, a 4,200-pound sea elephant, and vice-versa.

Mexicans Express Indignation About Remark by U.S. Envoy

MEXICO CITY, March 24 (UPI)—A casual remark by the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, suggesting that this country's political system is "monarchical," has provoked a wave of official indignation and sparked demands in leftist circles that he be declared persona non grata.

President Luis Echeverria ordered the Foreign Ministry to obtain the text of the comments "and take appropriate action," while both the president of the ruling party, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, and the party's candidate for the presidential elections, Jose Lopez Portillo, denounced attempts to "destabilize" Mexico.

Ambassador Joseph John Jova made the remark last Thursday at a symposium on U.S.-Mexican relations organized by the State Department at American University in Washington. A correspondent for the Mexican newspaper *Excelsior* was at the meeting and reported the remarks.

According to the report, which has not been challenged by the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Jova said that at the same time last summer Mr. Teng himself was rehabilitating or promoting a stable number of his old associates, who were also victims of the Cultural Revolution, and installing them in key party and government posts.

Anti-Rightist Campaign
PEKING, March 24 (Reuters)—The People's Daily today called for articles from readers praising the Cultural Revolution as part of the nationwide "anti-rightist" campaign.

Alluding to Mr. Teng as "that unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party," it accused him of "attempting to reverse the verdicts of the Cultural Revolution and settle accounts with it."

Greece Pressed On NATO Stand

BRUSSELS, March 24 (Reuters)—NATO has asked Greece in a secret memorandum to clarify its policy over future relations with the alliance, informed sources said today.

In the summer of 1974 after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, Greece announced that it was pulling out of NATO's integrated military command structure. Last October, it set out nine principles it said would govern its future participation in the alliance.

But the sources said other NATO members saw little difference in these principles and the ordinary terms for membership of the alliance. In fact, Greece went further than Norway and Denmark in accepting stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

Mexico's political system is "one of monarchical succession—no matter how democratic, it is monarchical." He also reportedly said President Echeverria "travels with his court" during working trips through the provinces.

Mexico's ambassador to Washington, Jose Juan de Ollague, who also attended the opening session of the symposium, told the Mexican reporter that "I have the impression that this was an unfortunate paraphrase rather than a judgment of our system."

Nevertheless, there was an immediate reaction in Mexican political circles, with public statements of indignation and private speculation as to why Mr. Jova should have made such a comment.

"I wouldn't say Mexico had a monarchical system," a politician said jokingly. "I think it's more imperial or perhaps theocratic. But who would be so stupid to say so publicly?"

Deep Sensitivity
More than anything the reaction to the remark reflects Mexico's deep sensitivity both to criticism of its political system, in which one party has been in power without interruption for 45 years, and to hints of interference in its internal affairs from abroad, particularly from the United States.

While campaigning for the July elections, which he is certain to win since he has no opponent, Mr. Lopez Portillo referred Saturday to "apparent efforts to destabilize through mocking criticism."

"I find it strange that, in the middle of an election campaign here, the official representative of a country with which we have magnificent relations should take the liberty to make fun of our national institutions."

Mr. Jova, who is on leave and is not due back here before mid-April, has since issued a statement in which he describes Mexico as a "model of democracy and authentic freedom" and Mr. Echeverria as "one of the great leaders of this century."

After Breakdown of Talks

White Rhodesians Experience Unease Over Nation's Future

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY (Rhodesia, March 24 (UPI)—There is a deepening malaise among white Rhodesians over their future here following the breakdown last week of the constitutional talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith and African nationalist leaders.

Rightist extremists are appalled at the concessions Mr. Smith was apparently prepared to make to the Africans during the negotiations and are calling for his resignation. The moderates, on the other hand, are deeply upset by the passing of what may well have been the last chance to negotiate a peaceful settlement and avoid a racial war here.

Meanwhile, white farmers are increasingly visible: The buying of gold and silver; a vast number of homes up for sale while rents are plummeting; a burgeoning black market for hard currency, and the preparation of travel documents in case of a quick departure.

In many homes, wives and husbands are discussing if and when to leave and where to go. And in business circles, there is concern because an increasing number of junior executives are seeking jobs across the border in South Africa.

Government Worried

The government is also obviously worried. It has launched a campaign to halt the erosion of white confidence and has been running a series of Sunday night programs on television called "The Psychological War and You."

The main message of these programs is that Rhodesia is not another Angola from where 350,000 Portuguese have just fled. "The only thing that Rhodesia has in common with Angola is that they are both in Africa," the commentator said last week.

There is no likelihood of that kind of exodus happening here. The 24,000 whites still seem determined to follow the "stand-and-fight" policy of Mr. Smith.

But the tension and unease are clearly spreading and there is a slow polarization of attitudes that in some cases is ending in insults and blows.

For example, the leader of the opposition, Rhodesia party, The Federation, was called a "white kafir" by an extremist the other day threatening to wipe his kind out, and soldiers beat up a journalist in a bar because of the alleged exaggerated reporting of events here overseas.

On the political front, white rightists are growing increasingly nervous and angry as details of the talks leak out and they learn that Mr. Smith was willing to have a Cabinet of black and white ministers, offered at one point parity in Parliament and later hinted at a possible renunciation of the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain 11 years ago.

The chairman of the extremist Southern African Solidarity Congress of Rhodesia, Wilfred Brooks, this week accused Mr. Smith of betraying white Rhodesia and

Rabbits Near Chantilly, Close to Racing Stables
PARIS, March 24 (Reuters)—Rabbits have been detected in Chantilly Forest, on the outskirts of Paris, near where some of the world's best racehorses are trained, French officials said yesterday.

Agriculture Ministry officials said that foxholes in the forest had been sprayed with cyanide gas to prevent infected animals from approaching the stables.

Strikers Abandon Ship

LE HAVRE, March 24 (Reuters)—Striking printers from the French daily *Parisien Libere* yesterday ended a five-day occupation of the liner *France*, staged to publicize their 13-month dispute with the newspaper's owners.

Sweden Drops All Tax Charges Against Bergman, Probes Actors

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (UPI)—The government prosecutor's office today dropped all charges of tax fraud against Ingemar Bergman, Sweden's renowned film director.

Mr. Bergman, 57, was arrested Jan. 30 and charged with defrauding the government in 1971 of 528,000 kronor (\$134,000). Following the accusation, Mr. Bergman suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalized. He was recently released from the hospital, but friends report that he is still suffering from the shock of being arrested.

"I am not able to find any basis for further investigation or charges against Bergman," said government prosecutor Anders Nordenfalk at a news conference. "My investigation has made it quite clear that Bergman has not committed any tax crime."

But investigations concerning a number of other persons involved in the case will be intensified.

He said these persons, including several actors, had received money from Mr. Bergman's Swiss company, *Personas*, without declaring the income.

The charge against Mr. Bergman had been that he had not declared an income of \$144,000 from *Personas*, but Mr. Nordenfalk said Mr. Bergman had not received any cash from the company.

All Bergman's incomes have been properly declared by his lawyers, Mr. Nordenfalk said.

In 1974 Mr. Bergman closed *Personas*, which had been the basis for his foreign productions, and a profit of \$600,000 was transferred to his Swedish company, *Cinefilm*.

Bergman then asked if it would be possible that he be taxed on only 10 per cent of this sum, while the prosecutor claimed he should pay tax on the whole amount. Mr. Nordenfalk said, "This investigation is not yet completed, but Bergman can merely be ordered to pay more tax, not be charged with breaking tax laws."

Calendar Ahead of Weather For Europe's Chilling Spring

BRUSSELS, March 24 (UPI)—Spring arrived officially Sunday. By today, shivering Europeans were back in fur coats and had turned up their heating to "comfort" sub-freezing temperatures and snow in many regions.

Although tourist cruises started in the Adriatic, spring was tough going farther north. Snow has fallen in Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Germany and the Soviet Union in the last few days. Britain at last report still had one road totally blocked.

For the Swiss, the snow insured continued tourist skiing in the Alps at least until mid-April. Alpine resorts reported persistently falling temperatures. But drivers who had switched from snow tires to standard tires were involved in numerous mishaps on slippery roads. There was a 30-car pile-up in Stockholm but no injuries. Copenhagen commuters fought snow that fell last night.

In Moscow, snowfalls were clearing another inch of snow off Red Square this morning after the 10th consecutive overnight fall with temperatures slipping to minus 4 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 20 C).

In Krakow, Poland, a hotel manager, fed thousands of the frantic seagulls that had descended on the hotel grounds in search of food.

It was widespread in East Germany and Yugoslavia, with Belgrade alone reporting more than 25,000 cases. West Germany reported an abundance of severe colds.

Rome and Naples were rainy and cold, and up to 12 inches of snow.

Athens Store Blasted, Statue Dashed in Red
ATHENS, March 24 (UPI)—In pre-dawn incidents today, a bookstore selling Soviet books had its display window shattered by an explosion and a statue of a Greek Army commander was dashed with red paint, police said.

There were no injuries in the bookstore incident, which police said was caused by an explosive device. The painted monument was that of the late Marshal Alexandros Papagos, World War II commander of the Greek forces and premier in the 1950s.

DEATH NOTICE

The management and the staff of VAN COTT & ARPLE, Paris, New York, Ottawa, London, regret to announce the death of

Mr. Louis ARPLE,

founder of the Company,

which occurred on the 20th of March, in Neuilly.

The burial took place in private.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. Lucienne ARPLE, Mrs. Liliane BOURDIA, Mr. & Mrs. Claude ARPLE,

Mr. & Mrs. Jeanne ARPLE, Mr. & Mrs. Pierre ARPLE, Mrs. Lucie BARDON,

regret to announce the death of

Mr. Louis ARPLE,

Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, 84, rue de la Paix, Paris, 1st, 75001.

1919/1976, which occurred on March 20th, in Neuilly.

The burial service was attended by the immediate family. This is the final notice.

April 28th - May 6th, 1976

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daily is it?

The Flower Girl at War With Statesman's Wife

By Jim Poling

OTTAWA (AP)—Margaret Trudeau once said that if being the wife of Canada's prime minister destroyed the flower girl in her, "the best part of me" would be gone.

Today, five years after her marriage to Pierre Elliott Trudeau, 29 years her senior, the flower girl is still at war with the role of statesman's wife.

The conflict was obvious last month when Mrs. Trudeau, a 27-year-old mother of three sons, broke diplomatic etiquette several times during the Prime Minister's Latin America tour. She proposed an unscheduled toast in Mexico, wore a Liberal party T-shirt at a public rally in Cuba, and sang, at a stage banquet, a song composed for the wife of Venezuelan President Carlos Perez.

Some Canadians were shocked, even appalled, when they caught her efforts to assert her individualism and to freshen the stiffness of traditional protocol.

Protocol Robots

Back home, she said protocol turns people into robots and she wants to be "more than a rose in my husband's lapel. I'm not going to be looked away again."

Those views, unorthodox as they may have been for a prime minister's wife, were delivered in an unusual way as well—via her intervention on two Ottawa radio open-line shows.

Mrs. Trudeau was largely closeted in privacy for three years after her marriage in March, 1971. Until two years ago she was basically an unknown quantity, a silent and pretty face that seldom ventured out into the public domain.

Only once in those three years did she grant a full-scale interview, and in it revealed herself as a "thoughtful radical" and a loving type with an appreciation for the "natural" things in life.

More clues to her personality began to emerge when she endorsed the 1974 general election campaign, despite Trudeau's earlier pronouncement that the thought of using her in an election was repugnant.

Since then, she has gone through periods of heavy public exposure followed by long stretches of privacy.

In September, 1974, she spent 10 days in a Montreal hospital for what she herself described as "severe emotional stress." She had undergone, she said, "a bloody revolution" in her mind.

TV Interview

A month later, in a long televised interview, she discussed her case, said her marriage to a public figure was "a total catastrophe in terms of my identity."

Worst, she said, was her loss of personal freedom.



Margaret Trudeau and husband enter official Ottawa residence.

The hospitalization followed her husband's election campaign in the summer of 1974 which left her, she said, feeling "very, very weary and very emotionally tight."

She criticizes what she calls the social stigma surrounding psychiatric care, and admits she was very frightened when she went to the hospital knowing she was "now classified as emotionally ill."

She foresees the day when Trudeau stays home while she goes to work. Meanwhile, she says, he helps out at home when he can, even changing diapers. Their three sons are 4, 2 and 4 months.

Her week is split between official and private tasks and al-

though she prefers to do her own housework, she accepts that this is impossible in the official prime ministerial residence. Feminists, she says, should realize that some women prefer the profession of housekeeping. "Sometimes the women's movement lacks grace and I think women have been blessed with grace."

When she does go to work, she might start a career in photography, which she has been studying. Or perhaps psychology and education, dealing with the problems of bringing up a family.

"I think the family is a very important part of society and I would hate to see it die," she said in Jamaica last year.

She assesses her views on abortion and birth control as very

liberal. "Because I have been pregnant and given life, I find that personally I really believe a child to be alive from the moment it is conceived—that's a mixture of spiritual and physical feeling."

"That doesn't mean that I don't think some women should have abortion made available to them. I certainly can see many instances when it really is the best way."

Simple Tastes

Her tastes are simple despite the fact that her Vancouver family has wealth and political fame. Her father is a former Liberal cabinet minister, but friends have said that neither she nor her four sisters were spoiled with material things.

"Women," she once said, "spend too much time worrying about their dress and too little time worrying about what's coming out of their eyes. It's not how you look, but how you are."

In a recent television interview, she challenged Canadian women to "stop bitching" and get out and work side by side with men. It's time, she said, for women to "pull up their socks and start working hard."

Last month, she called twice to an open-line radio show to explain her actions in Latin America. She said she merely has been expressing her feelings and did not think she had hurt her husband's image.

She described Trudeau then as "an incredibly strong man." "The thing he believes in the most is a person's right to be himself."

Although Trudeau is 66, she has no fears about life after he is gone. "I'm so in love with now, how could I possibly go that far ahead to think what's going to happen?"

Unmasking Questionable Practices

By Jon Winthrop

PARIS, March 24 (IHT).—Most wine books are either informative or anecdotal, the former generally dull and the latter mines of misinformation by what are known as "enlightened" amateurs. It is a real pleasure to find a witty, literate book that tells it as it is. No mystery-of-wine nonsense, but a factual unmasking of all the questionable and fraudulent practices that have lately brought French shippers into the courtroom and French winegrowers into armed conflict with the police.

"Les Bons Vins et les Autres" (The Good Wines and the Others, Editions du Seuil, 249 pp., 35 francs) by Le Monde investigative reporter Pierre-Marie Doutréant, is available only in French. It deserves an English translation since the English-speaking world buys the major part of exported French wines and it should know what is going on in the French wine industry and among the producers in various regions.

Shelves of books have been written praising the acknowledged qualities that make French wines the world's finest at their best, but French growers and shippers have become so used to such adulation that they take it as homage due from the rest of the world. Some now think they can do anything and get away with it. And they were encouraged in this for years by a government that simply closed its eyes to the flouting of its laws as long as exports soared and brought in hard currency.

No matter how many hectoliters of watery wine they extract from a hectare of vines, adding large amounts of beet sugar to attain the degree of alcohol they want—which does not necessarily correspond to the characteristics of the wine in question—blending wines from other regions and countries and then selling it as an authentic *appellation d'origine contrôlée* from a specific plot of vines of a legally limited area, they expect the public to go on believing in the inherent superiority of French wines.

Only a Frenchman could have got this message across without a lot of noise about sour grapes and Coca-Cola drinkers. No one but a Frenchman could have drawn such a Niagara of secrets and admissions of fraud from so many producers and shippers.

And Mr. Doutréant does not restrict himself to understated proceedings. He tears into the producers and petty social rivalries and snobbery of Bordeaux producers and shippers, who live in separate worlds. He shows us

Burgundy's "peasant" growers now into their second Mercedes, full of shrewdly applied folklore that screens what they are really up to—making as much money as they can by any means, legal or otherwise.

A freely translated sample from the chapter entitled "Snob comme Médoc": "Use the superlative when you invoke the Médoc. We will have no *lisse* majesté, thank you. Drinkers and Wine-Lovers of the world, speak with reverence of this region sacred to Bacchus. Repeat aloud that the Médoc is the most glorious part of the Bordeaux vineyard. Assert it to be the promised land of châteaux and that every vineyard residence on this august soil bears a lordly air. Each a small Versailles, or nearly so. Specify that 60 of these incomparable châteaux, called 'the Great Classified Growths of 1855,' are the best of the best. Memorize the list of these 60 great growths. Affirm that the growers of the Médoc are most admirable and distinguished personages. *Bona fide* chateaux! Conclude that the wine of the Médoc is characterized by majestic power, *inimitable harmony*, *sumptuous fullness*, that it has authority, *bread*, and who knows what else!"

"So much for legend and convention. If truth must be told about the Médoc, our language changes: 'It is the ugliest vineyard in France. All too many chateaux are envious, tradition-bound snobs. They make very good wine, to be sure, and without any doubt among the best

in the world. Only some of them cheat on quality.' (Author's italics.)

The author also explains the mess in the Midi by showing that generally quality does not pay in this region of vit ordinaire. A grower with 10 hectares who makes a thin, mediocre wine by producing 150 hectoliters to the hectare sold his wine in 1973 for 86 francs the hectoliter. That works out to 129,000 francs.

His neighbor, also with 10 hectares, produces a better wine with more color, natural alcohol and taste, by restricting his yield to 80 hectoliters to the hectare. Yet in the same year he would have earned only a little bit more per hectoliter, 85 francs, and thus made only 76,000 francs from the same amount of land, or 53,000 francs less.

But Mr. Doutréant is in no way anti-wine. He points out abuses only so that no one can pretend they aren't there and in the hope that this may help speed up the snail's pace of government reform, although a few measures have already been taken.

He also makes much of those regions such as Bourgogne and Chateau where fraud is relatively rare and ends on an optimistic note with the example of four large holdings, individual and cooperative, in the Midi where intelligent methods, ultra-modern equipment and quality vines have produced good, inexpensive wines with personality that have no trouble selling. In other words, you don't really have to cheat to be successful, even in wine.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 24 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new plays:

"Zalmen, or the Madness of God," adapted from Elie Wiesel's novel, "is an extraordinarily strong and passionate work," writes Clive Barnes. Zalmen, a synagogue beadle, inspired with a holy madness in Russia at the beginning of the post-Stalinist thaw, is talked his rabbi into speaking out against oppression from the pulpit. "The congregation is made up of what Wiesel has called 'the Jews of silence.' After an investigation of the incident, a Soviet official declares that it never took place. Barnes praises Wiesel for never letting his political message obliterate his drama and being 'dramatically shrewd' in making his 'Communists so rational, and his Jews so coward and beaten.' Alan Schneider 'has directed the play with great skill,' writes Barnes. He calls Joseph Wiseman's performance as the rabbi 'outstandingly good... a voice full of sup-

pressed pain and agonized rage," while Richard Bauer "is exceptionally fine as the frenzied Zalmen."

"Vanties" is Jack Heifner's "diverting account, perhaps even a mildly honest account, of three girls on their long and journey from cheerleaders at high school to sorority queens and finally to ladies wanly approaching their 30s with little more than their courage and their props to call their own," according to Clive Barnes. The three characters hold your interest, through mildly bitchy dialogue and powder-room gossip, while never quite coming alive. "They are one degree removed from reality," Barnes says, "but it is Heifner's skill to keep that one degree totally constant." Garland Wright's staging is "simple, chic and effective," says Barnes, and the sets by John Arnone are "sparsely attractive." Barnes thought the cast, including Kathy Bates, Susan Merston and Jane Galloway, gleefully outrageous and convincing.

An Experiment in Learning on Ski Slopes

By Betty Freudenheim

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, France, March 24 (IHT).

It was the silence which filled them first. The silence and all that clean white snow. Then came the problem of trying to stay upright on skis. If you are fifth-grader from the heart of the U.S. Midwest who has never seen mountains before, never been on skis, and your instructor and half your classmates speak only French, that's quite a bit to handle in one day.

"There were so many falls that just day," remembered Julie Herve, who participated in a new program to popularize the study of the French language in the United States. More than 100 Cleveland 11-year-olds, such as Julie, have just completed three weeks of *Classe de Neige* (snow class) at Risoul, near the Italian border in the French Alps. Two classes from the Parisian suburbs of St. Germain-en-Laye and Sevres accompanied them.

Chosen from special enrichment programs set up by the Cleveland Board of Education for its bright IQ group of 120, these French had studied French since the third grade. The cost of the trip, including skiing, was \$75. This was paid by the families with the help of their churches or a benefactor. Not all of their time was spent in the slopes. Two Cleveland teachers accompanied the classes so that they could keep up their history, math, English and French just as though they were

back home. Only in these classes were they separated from the French children. Everything else: ski classes, dining tables and bedrooms were evenly shared. Six days a week the hours were split between their academic and skiing classes. Sundays they went to church together.

Tana Tidwell said, "I didn't understand what they were saying in church, but I really enjoyed it. No, I didn't even try to sing the hymns." Evenings were the time for partying. At the dance on the first night everyone was a bit shy, but their common enjoyment of American pop music soon ended that. Another night the Clevelanders put on a variety show with improvised skits, a dramatization of "Snow White" which brought lots of laughs, and a dance group which interpreted "All Right Now." French children from St. Germain and Sevres can now sing "Old MacDonald Had a Farm," with a whole new set of accents to those "oink, oink, and moo, moo."

French children have been going on snow classes since 1951. The Ministry of Education decided then to send a city class to the mountains for a few weeks of skiing and fresh air, while continuing their schoolwork. They also wanted the children to see, first hand, a bit of rural life. In the past year, 70,000 French elementary students participated. France is the only country in Europe which has such a program.

Snow classes have the added

advantage of reviving the economy of the mountainous parts of France which were nearly abandoned. Jobs for the young people as ski instructors and ski-lift operators helped reverse the trend of looking to the cities for employment. Many towns, such as St. Germain-en-Laye have their own chalets.

Andre Ghod, now with the culture section of the French Embassy in New York, thought of bringing the young Americans to France for snow classes. "The study of French has been declining in the U.S.," he said. "This program could show children the importance of the language for communication. I have taught in elementary schools in both Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in France. I remembered how much my French students enjoyed their snow classes so we tried the experiment in Cedar Rapids in 1975. This class was followed by others from Springfield, Ill., Chicago and Cleveland. They were paired with French classes from Versailles, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Sevres and St. Germain-en-Laye. We have already had many requests for next year."

Only classes are accepted, not individuals. "In the case of Chicago there was an integrated class from South Chicago and a white class from the suburb of Streamwood. The blacks were accustomed to white classmates but the Streamwood kids were uncertain how to handle the situation. When they came face to face with the French, they

united as Americans. It was an interesting sociological development," said Ghod.

Ron Perkins, a smiling blond fifth-grader from Maywood, Ohio, remarked, "The French kids talk so much. When one sneezes at night, another says, 'God bless you,' and that starts a conversation."

Laurence Dautelle of St. Germain said, "The Americans were so clean. They were always taking baths and using perfume. They'd go into the bathroom to change their clothes."

"The only thing we didn't like was the soup," grumbled Ohlson, Chris Wislowski. "One night they gave us soup with cow's stomach (tripe) and it tasted like it! The French kids were really good though. Sometimes we had wine for dinner."

Joseph Perry smiled and announced, "My Mom says that when I get back I'll be able to ski so well that I can teach everyone else." Only one American passed the most difficult ski test to get the three-star badge. There was one broken leg in the group.

The final weekends of the trips are spent at the homes of their French classmates. Champagne-orange juice receptions were given for all the participants. In the elaborately decorated town hall of St. Germain, Mayor Jean Chastang told the group, "When you are older, you can tell your children that the friendship of peoples begins with the friendship of children." Joseph Perry handed him a plaque from the mayor of Cleveland and thanked him, in French, on behalf of the group and all the people of Cleveland.

"The family where I'm staying is so lucky, they live over a pastry shop," commented enthusiastic Steve Nicolson. "They even own a ski!" "My family gave me such a great dinner last night," countered Ron Perkins. "Two helpings of fish and rice, with wine ice cream bars for dessert. I sure wish we could stay here a little longer, but I'm anxious to get home to my family... and hamburgers."

HEBE DORSEY.

PARIS FASHION NOTES

Beautiful buttons are hard to come by these days. For one thing, buttons have fallen out of favor and for another, nobody seems to know how to make beautiful buttons any more.

But Caroline Lange and her partner Jean-Claude de Castro have found a whole stock of pre-1940 buttons which belonged to a shoemaker who died in the '40s. He family sold the partners' racks full of them, which are now on sale at their antiques boutique, 23 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois. Priced at one to three francs apiece, they offer an amazing variety and are often exquisitely detailed.

Some are geometric, with Vandyke-type optical patterns, others are enameled little flowers, still others are strong Art-Déco style.

In today's fashion, where one silk shirt is just like another silk shirt and the same goes for blazers, a string of new, original buttons can make all the difference.

The Hollywood fashion retrospective, organized by Diana Vreeland for the New York Metropolitan Museum last year, is coming to Paris, where it will be held at the Centre Culturel du

Marsais, 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois (April 1-July 31).

There will be 90 costumes which were worn in films of Greta Garbo, Fred Astaire, Hedy Lamarr, Marlene Dietrich and others. Among them the famous number worn by Rita Hayworth in "Gilda" and Vivien Leigh's white romantic concoction from "Gone With the Wind."

Madame Gré, the most secret-

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Belgium Eyes New Austerity To Aid France

to Cut Public Spending \$500 Million

BRUSSELS, March 24 (AP)—Belgium is considering new austerity measures to aid France in its fight against inflation, a source here said today.

The source said the government is considering a 5 percent cut in public spending, which would amount to \$500 million.

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Export Quest, Politics Menace Free Trade

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The future of free trade is endangered by a number of developments as the world's major trading nations prepare to begin serious bargaining in Geneva on the possibility of a new round of tariff cuts.

One source of danger stems from the pattern of economic recovery in Western Europe and Japan. Many countries, still suffering from the effects of the oil-price shock, are taking measures aimed at producing "export-led" business upturns.

These measures, which include a willingness to even sacrifice to see currencies depreciate and an unwillingness to aggressively stimulate domestic demand, are viewed as threats by other countries seeking markets for their own exports.

Another danger stems from political considerations. Various governments are facing elections this year, a situation that encourages them to seek protection from foreign competition in return for votes.

President Ford's recent decision to seek a special trade agreement under threat of import controls is viewed as a major adverse development. Shoe manufacturers, cattle raisers and auto workers are among others seeking limits on imports as the U.S. presidential election approaches.

Official sources at the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade report that more protectionist measures were implemented worldwide in 1975 than during the previous year, but they do not view the upswing as too alarming.

Major industrial nations were not involved in many of those actions and measures that were taken by significant trading countries were designed to protect distressed industries rather than to cure balance-of-payments difficulties.

A number of disturbing developments involving medium-sized trading countries

States Vie to Increase Currency Reserves

have occurred in recent weeks, however, Finland has announced plans to prolong a general import deposit scheme until the end of 1976 despite a pledge last year to the International Monetary Fund, as a condition for a loan, that the program would be dismantled by the end of March.

New Zealand just announced a deposit plan to curb "excessive and speculative" imports and Brazil has clamped down on purchase of a variety of foreign-made goods.

In Britain, the textile and paper industries are seeking additional protection from foreign competition as are French manufacturers of party hose, footwear and bearings.

South Korea has trimmed purchases of imported sugar and bananas to the detriment of Taiwan, as part of an austerity program, and Seoul has also announced a ban on imports of Japanese textile machinery in retaliation for higher Japanese tariffs and direct import controls on silk.

Yugoslavia recently announced that import curbs imposed last summer would be extended as a result of the Common Market's continued ban on purchases of foreign beef.

A major danger to free trade lies in the depleted state of the foreign currency reserves of large trading nations. Many, such as Italy and Britain, are saddled with heavy external debts in the aftermath of the oil price increases and most others, with the exception of West Germany and the United States are far from comfortable when it comes to foreign exchange holdings.

This is why many governments are seeking to stimulate economic recovery by promoting exports. Recovery induced by

stimulating domestic demand would have the unpleasant effect of drawing in additional imports, draining away scarce foreign exchange.

Obviously, however, some countries must boost their imports if others are to achieve higher exports. The question in which direction trade should flow is producing a number of tensions that could tempt "injured" nations to invoke direct import controls if their conditions worsen.

Japan, for instance, which has seen its balance-of-payments swing into healthy surplus, was accused at a recent meeting at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development of relying too much on exports to pull its economy out of recession. The Bank of Japan has been a frequent buyer of dollars in recent months on the foreign exchange market to prevent the yen from rising to the detriment of Japanese traders.

Trade-oriented exchange rate manipulations are not limited to Japan. French Trade Minister Raymond Barre recently deplored the "accelerated and abnormal" depreciation of some currencies and the adverse effect on French trade. French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, blaming the franc's departure from the ERM joint float on the decline of the lira and the pound, termed sterling's plunge "very preoccupying."

The British, for their part, have admitted to being generally pleased with the downward movement of the pound. The government has only expressed regrets that it happened so suddenly as to spark a round of currency speculation.

Spain has been another country forthright in admitting to a competitive devaluation. When the value of the peseta was trimmed 10 per cent in February, Finance Minister Juan Villar Mir said the decision was part of a program aimed at increasing exports and tourism, encouraging investment and reducing unemployment.

Saudis to Pay \$1.5 Billion For Aramco

Buy Final 40 Per Cent From 4 U.S. Owners

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Saudi Arabia has agreed to pay \$1.5 billion to buy the last 40 per cent of the Arabian American Oil Co. from its four U.S. partners.

The agreement, reached at a meeting between the Aramco owners and Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is understood to include payment of an operating fee by Saudi Arabia for each barrel of oil removed from the country by the four Aramco partners—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.

The fee tentatively agreed on at a recent meeting in Florida is understood to be 20 to 25 cents a barrel, which would mean a payment of about \$1.6 million a day to the four oil companies.

The fee would cover production, expansion and exploration activities undertaken by the four companies for Saudi Arabia.

"This fee is not a discount to the Aramco partners," a source close to Aramco said. "It is a service fee based entirely on running the business."

Running the business currently means producing 7.8 million barrels of oil a day from 13 fields in Saudi Arabia, some onshore and some offshore in the Persian Gulf. It also means gathering the oil at two onshore loading platforms and one offshore where the oil is pumped into tankers and taken to Europe, Japan and the United States.

It means running three plants that extract propane and butane from crude oil liquids and a refinery at Ras Tanura that is able to produce 415,000 barrels of gasoline, heating oil and heavy fuel oil a day. And it means operating thousands of miles of pipeline to carry the oil from the fields to storage tanks.

The \$1.5 billion the Saudis have agreed to pay Aramco represents the remaining 40-per-cent ownership of the oil fields and their physical assets held by Aramco. The Saudis originally owned 25 per cent, then bought another 35 per cent a year ago.

The "operating" fee of 20 to 25 cents a barrel is not a final offering, but apparently is a starting point for negotiations.

Stocks Climb Sharply, Dow Closes at 1,009.21

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed sharply through the 1,000 level in the Dow Jones industrial average today.

The widely followed average of 30 blue chips had climbed 16.53 points to 1,011.96 by 3 p.m.—new high ground for the dramatic recovery that began less than 18 months ago—but closed up 13.78 at 1,009.21.

Among the best performers were Getty Oil, up 3 to 169; National Presto, up 2 5/8 to 47 3/8; Hewlett-Packard, ahead 3 1/4 to 110, and Exxon, up 2 3/8 to 93 3/4.

Automotive shares generally scored fractional gains. Car-makers, except for American Motors, reported sharply higher sales of new automobiles for mid-March. All sales for the same period declined.

Kodak, which is expected to introduce an instant camera this year to compete with Polaroid, rose 1 3/8 to 117. Polaroid fell 1 7/8 to 37 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced with the index up 0.83 to 104.7. Options also firmed with volume expanded to \$1,806 contracts from 40,244 contracts the previous session.

Prestley added 2 to 30 1/4 and Shenandoah Oil added a fraction.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced in active trading. Advances outscored declines, 443 to 141, while turnover amounted to 117,557 contracts.

Price Rise Slows
WIESBADEN, W. Germany, March 24 (Reuters).—The West German wholesale price index (base 1962) rose 1 per cent to 158.1 in February after a 1.9 per cent increase in January and 0.3 per cent gain in December, the federal statistics office said today. The rise from February, 1975 was 4.5 per cent.

Potatoes and scrap iron registered the highest price rises last month, the office added.

46 Developing States Get 'Insurance Against a Bad Year'

EEC to Implement Aid Plan for Commodity Exporters

By Richard F. Janssen

BRUSSELS, March 24 (AP)—The European Economic Community is about to implement an aid program designed to give to certain commodity-exporting nations "insurance against a bad year."

In June, formal notices will be sent to the People's Republic of the Congo and neighboring Gabon that they can share in EEC aid equal to roughly 20 billion units of their local money, taking it in whatever EEC currencies they choose.

Although the amount equals only about \$10 million, that is still an eye-catching sum in a country like the Congo, where the gross national product per capita averages only about \$30 a year.

Instead of being one more dollop of politically determined foreign aid, the money is figured by precise formula, and reflects the extent to which world exports from the two African nations were hurt. The move is the Western world's first direct step towards meeting the third world's demand for "stabilization" of export revenues.

Claude Cheysson, an EEC commission member, oversees the system known as "staber." Under the plan, it does not matter whether the bad year is the result of natural causes such as floods or droughts, or of economic factors such as falling prices or reduced physical volume of exports to the EEC.

An Edge Over U.S.
Staber is already giving Western Europe an edge over the United States in forging improved relationships with a selected roster of 46 developing countries, mostly in Africa. It could well prove the model for a such wider system for easing economic tensions between rich and poor nations.

"The experiment, if successful, should be extended worldwide," Mr. Cheysson says.

Officials from poor countries agree that the staber plan, the EEC's Lomé Convention (so-called for its signing in the French capital last year) is an experiment rather than a sure-fire remedy. This "first step is small, but significant as a symbol," says Raymond Omar Sy, Senegal's ambassador to the EEC. "How it is going to work, we don't know," he admits.

To qualify for assistance, a country's revenue from exporting any one of a dozen basic commodities to EEC members must have fallen by at least 7.5 per cent from the base, which is an average of such revenues during the previous four years. (A very poor country qualifies if the drop is by at least 2.5 per cent.) The commodities covered are groundnuts (mainly peanuts), cocoa, cotton, coconuts, palm products, raw hides, bananas, tea, sisal fibers, wood and iron ore.

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EEC, Others Hit U.S. Plan On Ways to Reduce Tariffs

GENEVA, March 24 (NYT)—The European Economic Community complained today that a U.S. plan for cutting tariffs at

OECD Forecasts Moderate Growth For Switzerland

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—Switzerland's economic recovery is expected to be moderate this year and official forecasts of a 1.3-per-cent rise in the gross national product may not materialize, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said today.

In its annual survey of the Swiss economy, the OECD noted that despite progress on the inflation front and the absence of balance-of-payments constraints, the scope for refueling the economy is relatively limited in a country where foreign demand absorbs over one-third of GNP.

The survey said that the short-term outlook seems largely determined by export prospects and the future behavior of the domestic construction industry.

Present forecasts suggest that there will not be more than a "fairly moderate upturn" in foreign demand this year, it said. "The cyclical trough might be reached in the winter of 1975-1976, after which there should be a moderate upswing in activity," it said.

The OECD predicted Switzerland's rise in consumer prices at between 3 and 4 per cent this year, compared with 6.7 per cent in 1975, a result not expected to be equaled by other member countries.

Staber's \$500-million endowment is intended to last for five years, starting retroactively to Jan. 1, 1975.

The wood reimbursement is apt to be only the first of about two dozen smaller payments this year, many around \$1 million each.

Tentatively, EEC sources say, they will probably cover coffee from Ethiopia and Burundi, Somalian bananas, coconut oil from Fiji, and cattle, sheep and goat hides from many staber participants.

There are "no strings attached" to the payments. Each recipient will have to file an annual report on how it uses the money, but the EEC cannot cut them off even if the windfall is used "to buy machine guns," one source adds.

While the original idea was to help agricultural exports, the Lomé pact puts sugar outside staber, offering an annual price floor in return for promises to fulfill export quotas. But it does cover iron ore, a bargaining concession, which Mr. Cheysson concedes was "undoubtedly a mistake."

Potential Flaws
Because iron ore is sold mainly under long-term contracts with a few big international companies, "there could be a kind of a game" to artificially depress the price and collect the difference from the EEC, he says.

Another potential flaw is that a country could qualify for aid by diverting exports to the United States or elsewhere. If a big swing away from sales to the EEC led to claims on staber, the EEC would be "consultations," an EEC source says drily, noting that the treaty allows fund-cut-offs in cases of deliberate rigging.

Among developing country officials, the big misgiving is that their commodity prices do not rise in concert with the rising prices of the Western goods they buy. The EEC was "adamant" in rejecting the idea of such "indexation" from the start, one diplomat says.

A more fundamental criticism is that to the extent staber succeeds, it could make poor countries more content with their roles as raw-materials suppliers and less intent on the industrialization needed to make them more prosperous. EEC officials emphasize, however, that staber is too small a factor to have such an effect. If leaders of poor countries "delay diversification just to get staber money, they're bloody fools," a staber advocate says.

SEC Adopts New Inflation-Accounting Rule

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—In a far-reaching accounting disclosure rule, the Securities and Exchange Commission said today it will require large publicly held companies to show the effect of inflation in their financial reports. They will have to disclose the cost of replacing inventories and plant and to show what their depreciation and cost of sales would have been if computed on

replacement basis. The commission said its replacement-cost disclosure rule was intended to give investors a better picture of the impact of inflation on companies' fortunes.

The new disclosures are also seen as an important first step toward basing accounting on current values instead of the traditional practice of listing assets at original or "historical" cost.

The replacement-cost disclosures will not be required of companies whose inventories and gross property, plant and equipment do not exceed \$100 million, or do not amount to 10 per cent of the company's total assets.

The rules are mandated for financial statements for fiscal years ending on or after Dec. 25, 1976, and thus will apply to this year's financial results.

British-American Tobacco Company Limited

Better trading results... Further improvement expected

Sir Richard Dobson

Points from the Chairman's speech:—
Past year: Trading outcome was better than expected a year ago. Profit after tax attributable to BAT rose by 17%; not entirely satisfactory when inflation in the United Kingdom exceeded 25%. However, after setting aside sufficient to meet increased costs of replacing stocks and fixed assets at inflated prices and paying the maximum dividend permissible, the Group financial strength has been increased.

Tobacco: The growth of cigarette consumption continues to be slow in most developed countries, but I expect further improvement in profits.
Retailing: Profits are better in the United States but grocery stores are under pressure, particularly in the United Kingdom.
Paper: Orders are beginning to pick up but recovery is slow.
Cosmetics: I expect the profits growth to continue.

Conditions in the United Kingdom: There are the first beginnings of a new confidence, but an inflation rate of 15% or even 10%, if and when the rate can be brought down that far, should still be regarded as potentially disastrous. Private enterprise in industry must flourish if our economy is to survive. Industry badly needs a breathing space in which it can get on with its job and plan for the future.

Prospects: I look to increased profits in all four Divisions. Despite proportionately higher taxation I expect a modest increase in the net profit attributable to BAT, without allowing for any change in the value of sterling on the foreign exchanges.



GROUP PROFIT SUMMARY		1975	1974	<i>If you would like a copy of the full text of Sir Richard Dobson's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 18th March, 1976, please write to The Secretary at 7 Millbank, London. SW1P 3JE.</i>
		£ millions		
Turnover		4,281.79	3,488.00	
Operating Profit		324.59	287.76	
Profit before taxation		276.48	249.44	
Profit after taxation		158.59	135.43	
Net Profit attributable to BAT		136.95	117.27	
Dividends of BAT		28.57	26.92	
		Pence		
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit		53.7	45.9	
Dividends per Ordinary Stock Unit		11.068	10.417	

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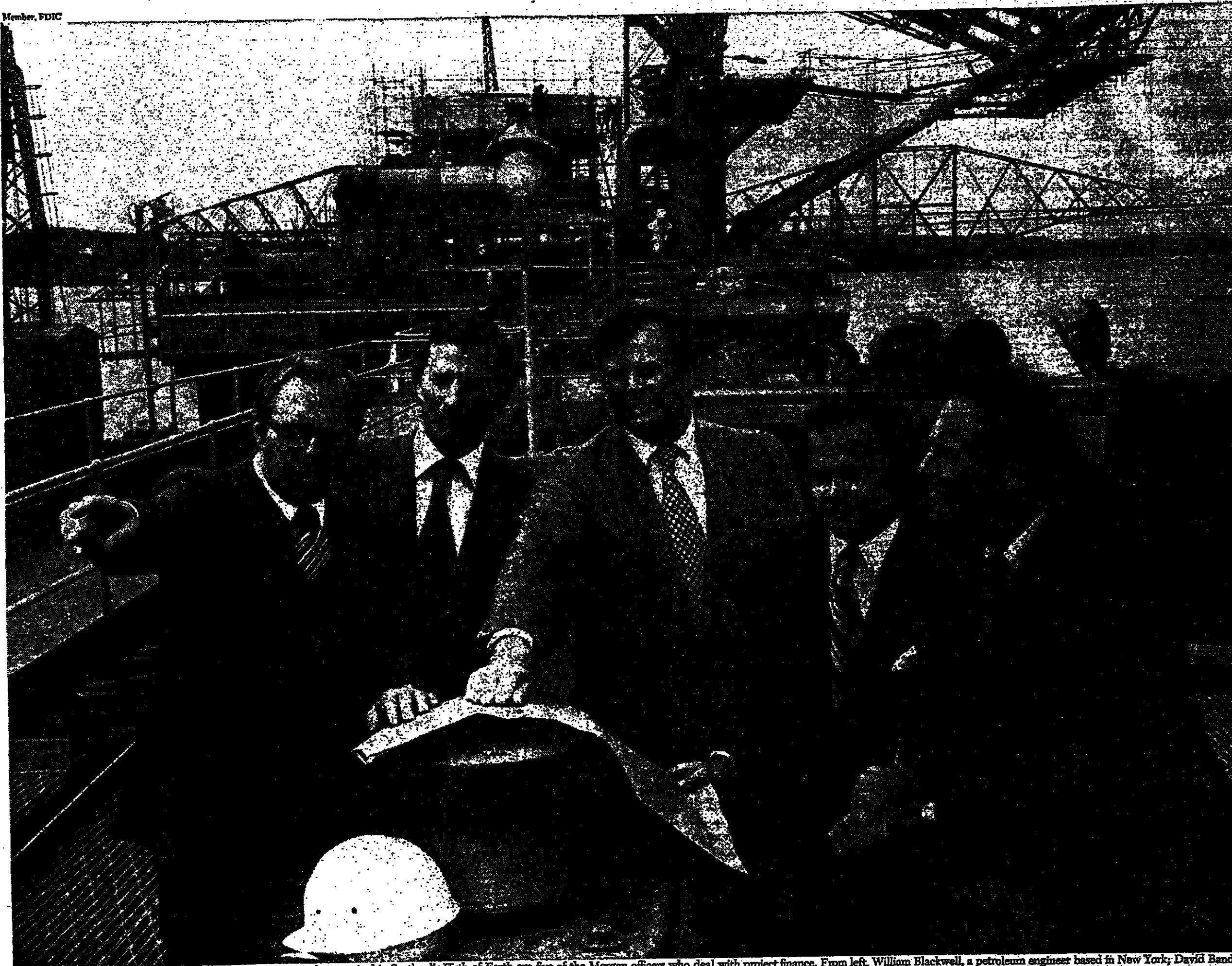
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March 25, 1976

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On a tanker terminal in Scotland's Firth of Forth are five of the Morgan officers who deal with project finance. From left, William Blackwell, a petroleum engineer based in New York; David Band, head of Euro-currency banking in London; William Barrett and John Mayer, project finance managers in New York and London, respectively; Brenton Bradly, petroleum group manager in London.

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Morgan Guaranty—the corporate bank

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 24

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	-1/4
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/4
GE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	-1/4
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/4
GE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4

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Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4

NEW YORK, March 24—Cash

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

London Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

PARIS COMMODITIES

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	-1/4
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/4
GE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4

Tokyo Exchange

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	-1/4
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/4
GE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4

new highs

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	-1/4
AT&T	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/4	-1/4
GE	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 1/4	-1/4

London Metals Market

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

AMIVEST CORPORATION

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Wheat	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.24	-1/4
Corn	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	-1/4
Soybeans	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	-1/4

NEW ISSUE

All of these Points having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

MARCH 1976

SOCIETES DE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL

Société Lorraine de Développement et d'Expansion LORDEX

Société de Développement Régional de l'Ouest SODERO

Société de Développement Régional du Sud-Ouest EXPANSO S.D.R.

Société pour le Développement Economique de la Picardie S.D.R. PICARDIE

Société Alsacienne de Développement et d'Expansion SADE

Société de Développement Régional du Centre-Est CENTREST

Société de Développement Régional de Normandie

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Société de Développement Régional du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais

DM 65 000 000.-

7% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1976 / 1986

unconditionally guaranteed by the

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BLYTH EASTMAN YELLON & CO.
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HILL SANDER & CO.
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COMPANY (P.A.L.)

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VEREINS- UND WESTBANK
(SOCIETES)

WESTFALISCHE LANDESBANK
Allgemeinbank

Jimmy Connors, Arthur Ashe, Bjorn Borg and Ilie Nastase posted impressive triumphs to move into the second round. No. 1-seeded Connors defeated Sandy Mayer, 6-1, 6-1; Ashe disposed of John Andrews, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; Borg beat George Harris, 6-3, 2-2, and Nastase eliminated Berge Milton, 6-3, 6-2.

could see myself having one good year after another."

It fell apart the next March. It went as quickly as the ride down that swimming pool slide a moment of horseplay that took place at a Palm Springs hotel and turned Bryant's career around.

"That was it," he said, "and I could have told you at once that I had destroyed everything I knew it. Knew it as soon as it happened."

He fell off Carstairs' back and off the slide, catching his right hip on a corner of the slide as he tumbled into the pool. It took 53 stitches to close the wound and it was several weeks before Bryant could even walk, let alone run or use his arm. His confidence went down as his weight went up.

Deprived of the last few weeks of spring training, Bryant did not pitch a regular season game until June 9, 1952, in and out

"Instead of hating the hitters," Bryant said, "I was basking in them. I kept trying to make up for last year. It was as if I'd never been on the mound before."

In April of 1976 the Giants told Bryant to try to find himself in the bullpen. Bryant felt it was unfair and asked to be placed on the voluntary retired list. He was later taken off the list and was visited at his Scottsdale home by Bob Kennedy of the St. Louis organization. Kennedy told him that his club was looking for a fourth starter and wondered if Bryant would be interested. Bryant jumped on the opportunity, was sent to Florida to prepare his arm (there was too little time to work on his weight) and drew his first start against Pittsburgh.

It was also his last. He was hit hard and the Cardinals did not give him another chance. He made only two more appearances and was hit with an earned-run average

1:56.89.
WOMEN'S SLALOM
1. Lise-Marie Morerod, Switzerland, 1:56.81;
2. Patricia Emonet, France, 1:56.98;
3. Monika Kasierer, Austria, 1:56.68;
4. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:58.70;
5. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:58.73;
6. Christa Zechmeister, West Germany, 1:58.11;
7. Pamela Behr, West Germany, 1:58.14;
8. Jamie Kurlander, U.S., 1:59.99;
9. Wilma Gatta, Italy, 2:06.24;
10. Dagmar Kuzmanova, Czechoslovakia, 2:06.24.

the fell.

Trailing Switzerland and Italy in team standings were West Germany with 24 points, Liechtenstein with 18 and France 17. The United States has 14.

Yesterday, Mittermaier, 26, wearing the pants she tore on a flag at Mont St. Anne, Quebec, last week, went down the course in 1 minute 19.58 seconds, edging Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who clocked 1:21.975.

The West German double gold medal winner at the Winter Olympics last month and this year's world cup titleholder, said the course, softened by the bright sun, was too flat.

Following Wenzel was Falmann, 30, of France, in 1:20.33.

Boston	45	14	12	104	236	269
Buffalo	41	20	13	94	306	231
Toronto	32	28	14	78	277	204
California	26	40	10	62	339	264

X-Outlined division title.

Thursday's Games

Vancouver 5, New York Islanders 3
(Walton 2, Levor, Monahan, O'Flaherty,
D. Potvin, MacMillan).
Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 3 (Leach 2,

WHA Results
Tuesday's Games

Indianapolis 8, San Diego 8 (Par-	
sons 3, Lash 3, Kacy 3, Thomas	

The political development concerned five Taiwanese players who had to be scratched from the singles events because the British government had not granted them visas to enter the country.

still under consideration. But a tournament official, head referee Herbert Scheele, said he had been informed that the government did not want to upset China by granting the visas.

22. Your (custo

[An international c

"Long Distan

come to spring training and begin working his way back to the majors. Campanis said that if he'd lose weight, he'd get the chance. Bryant lost weight by eliminating sweets and starches, displayed his new waistline to

22. Your customer

Long Distan



Champ Rodrigo Valdes and actor Omar Sharif meet.



United Press International.


22. Your U.S. customers.

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Blackjack

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